

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 280

PRICE TWO CENTS

ECONOMIC ASPECTS BEFORE REICHSTAG AND BRITISH HOUSE

Importation of American Meat Sought by Radicals and Socialists in Debate on Price of German Food

REPLY OPPOSES IT

Disturbance Is Caused by Chancellor's Rejection of Change and Insistence That Crisis Is Temporary

BERLIN.—The free importation of American meat was demanded by the Socialists and Radicals at the meeting of the Reichstag Monday, and the tariffs affecting the cost of food were assailed.

There was large attendance to hear the reply of the chancellor to queries regarding the high cost of foodstuffs. It is expected that the debate will last several days.

This subject is occupying the attention of the public almost to the exclusion of the Moroccan affair, the Italian seizure of Tripoli and the revolution in China, and will probably form an issue upon which the coming general elections will be fought out.

Agrarians and speakers from the center opposed any measures except a slight modification in the system of subsidies on grain exports, and the Socialists and Radicals attacked the high tariff system

(Continued on page two, column one)

CHANGES IN CABINET ATTEND MEETING OF HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON.—Parliament assembled today for its autumn session. The principal business will be consideration of Chancellor Lloyd-George's workingmen's insurance bill. It is considered the most radical measure ever before the British legislature.

Provision is made for partly compulsory and partly voluntary insurance for certain classes of workingmen—workingmen, employers and the state contributing proportionately. The intention is to make it wholly compulsory ultimately and to apply it to all classes of workingmen.

Many workingmen say they are expected to pay too much toward the insurance. Some think the employers and the state should bear the entire burden. The vested interests say the employers are too heavily assessed. A third group believes the state should be exempted.

The Irish legislators inquired eagerly, as soon as the Commons had convened, when to expect introduction of a home rule bill. Representatives of the administration intimated that it may take its appearance this fall, but that nothing is likely to be done before February.

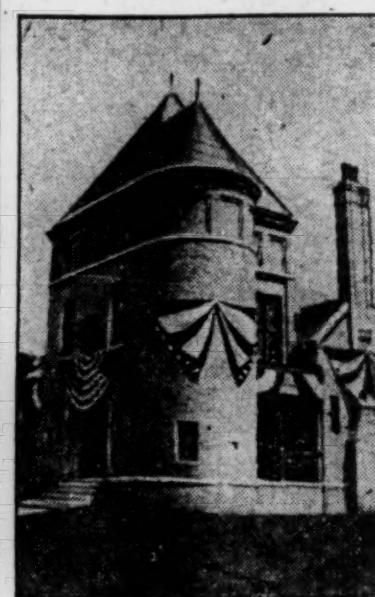
The opening of the session was accompanied by cabinet changes. Winston Churchill and Reginald McKenna have exchanged posts. Mr. Churchill becomes secretary of the navy and Mr. McKenna secretary of state for home affairs. Greater economy in naval affairs is said to be the object of the change.

Walter Runciman, minister of education, was made secretary of agriculture, succeeding Earl Carrington, who becomes lord of privy seal, and Joseph Albert Pease is appointed minister of works.

C. E. Hohhouse, financial secretary to the treasury, is appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Sir Edward Strachey, Parliament secretary of the board of agriculture, and the Rt. Hon. Alfred Emmott, M. P. for Oldham and deputy speaker of the House of Commons, have been promoted to the peerage.

BATH LIBRARY TRUSTEES OPEN CHILDREN'S ROOM



PATTER FREE LIBRARY

BATH, Me.—Trustees of the Patten Free Library Association recently voted to open a children's room. This will afford pleasure and education to the many boys and girls attending the ninth grade and underclasses.

The Patten free library was opened to the public in 1890. It has one of the most attractive sites in this city on the Kennebec, occupying a prominent spot on the city park. Built of stone, the edifice is covered with ivy, which is the admiration of the residents of the city.

The library is a gift to the city by Galen Clapp Moses who gave \$10,000 "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining and increasing a library in Bath for the use of its citizens." Mr. Moses has always served as president of the corporation and Judge James S. Lowell is secretary. Miss Margaret R. Foote is the librarian, having held her place since 1894.

U. S. FILES THE FIFTH SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF THE LUMBER TRUST

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Suits charging violation of the anti-trust law were filed by the government here today against the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, the Lumber Secretaries Bureau of Information, the Lumberman Publishing Company and Luke W. Boice, owner of a private detective agency.

In opening his case this morning, Mr. McLean said the papers filed purport to contain 1833 signatures, at least 1500 of which would prove to be forgeries. He said names appear which are not on the voting list. He declared that Mr. Seaver's attention was called to the suspicious nature of the papers before they were filed; but he admitted that "they looked bad," but said he would file them just the same. Mr. McLean said it would be proved that Mr. Seaver had knowledge, previous to the time he filed the papers, that they were forged.

Mr. Domoglu, opening for Mr. Seaver, simply said that they would contend that the signatures were secured and the papers filed in conformity with the law.

The first witness called was Michael Mulvey of 4 Stafford street, Roxbury; he testified that he did not know Augustus Seaver, and did not sign any paper nominating him for Governor. He swore that the signature attached to the jurat was not his. The number of signatures on the paper which Mulvey (the jurat was signed Mulvey) was alleged to have sworn to, was 96.

Patrick J. Corbett of 283 E street gave exactly the same testimony, and to prove that his name was forged gave the commission a sample of his writing. In this case the number of names was 100. Mr. Corbett said his attention was first called to the case by the district attorney.

Bradford Brown, living at 233 E street, said he never swore to a paper bearing his name, and containing 103 names.

Edward M. Murphy testified that he did not sign the jurat upon which his name appeared, attached to a paper containing 98 names. John J. Kohler gave the same testimony in connection with 52 names, Patrick Barry in connection with 100 names and John F. Leahy in connection with 87 names. Up to this point Mr. McLean had questioned the sufficiency of 636 names.

The next witness called proved to be one who had actually signed the papers; he was Bernard A. Kenney, who testified that he has lived for five years at 86 Francis street, but that he went to the Hotel Howard on Howard street on March 30 last for the purpose of being registered from that address. He testified that he signed the paper as a nominator at a time when he was standing on Howard street, and a few hours later he went to the office of George M. Young and there signed the jurat; he was unable to identify the signature on the jurat as his, however.

At the time of taking recess, Mr. McLean was seeking to prove by the witness that he had also affixed the name of his brother, George Kenney, to the papers.

REPUBLICAN TOURISTS ADDRESS UNITED SHOE BEVERLY EMPLOYEES

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, Speaker Walker and Others Talk to Gathering of About 1100

MISS FOLEY SPEAKS

Suffragist Party Appears on Scene and Leader Is Given an Attentive Audience by the Workers

BEVERLY, Mass.—About 1100 working men and women employees of the United Shoe Machinery Company, listened attentively to the remarks of Lieut.-Gov. Louis Frothingham and other speakers at a rally outside the company's works here at noon today. The speakers besides Mr. Frothingham

(Continued on page seven, column four)

DID NOT SIGN SEAYER PAPERS WITNESSES SAY AT THE HEARING

Evidence presented to the ballot law commission today in its hearing on the protest of John F. McDonald, chairman of the Democratic state committee against the papers filed purporting to nominate Augustus Seaver of Boston as a Labor candidate for Governor makes it apparent that prosecution is practically to follow the case; in fact one of the witnesses, Patrick J. Corbett, told the commission that the district attorney had already examined him with regard to it.

Daniel F. McLean appeared as counsel for Mr. McDonald, while Peter J. Donoghue represented Mr. Seaver. Approximately 20 witnesses were present, under summons of the petitioner, and during the forenoon a summons was issued at the request of Mr. Donoghue for George M. Young, a justice of the peace at 1021 Washington street, who appears from the papers to have administered a jurat to several persons each of whom testified that he had never appeared before Mr. Young.

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FIRST OF ARMADA AT NEW YORK FOR BIG NAVY REVIEW

NEW YORK—Fourteen of the 102 war vessels that are to take part in the greatest mobilization of warships ever held in America, arrived off quarantine today. They were the battleships Connecticut, the flagship of the Atlantic squadron, flying the pennant of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, the Michigan, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia, North Dakota, Vermont, South Carolina and New Hampshire.

The last of the 102 ships will be in the Hudson by Oct. 30. On the night of Oct. 31 will occur the illumination of the entire fleet and on Nov. 1, Secretary of the Navy Meyer will review the fleet from the Mayflower.

PRESIDENT LOOKING FOR JUDGES TO FILL EXISTING VACANCIES

GLENCOE, Minn.—When President Taft returns to Washington next month not the least of his labors will be the filling of judicial vacancies which have arisen since the adjournment of Congress in August. It was said today that Mr. Taft had given no consideration at all as to a successor to Justice Harlan.

Many names, including those of Attorney General Wickes, Solicitor General Lehman, have been mentioned. It was said today by members of the President's party, however, that the President has determined not to take up the matter until after Congress meets.

In addition to appointing a justice of the supreme court, Mr. Taft will probably fill vacancies in New York, Montana and Wisconsin districts and also a successor to Judge Grosscup of Chicago of the United States circuit. In addition to those judicial appointments, the President will name a member of the international boundary commission to succeed the late Senator Carter.

Glencoe was the first stop on the presidential schedule today. Between this town and Minneapolis, where the President is to spend the night, his train was expected to stop at several cities en route. Although South Dakota was left behind, Seth Bullock is still traveling with the President.

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SHANGHAI, China—The rebels captured the treaty port of Kiukiang today after a short conflict. The Yamen, or government building, was burned during the engagement. Kiukiang is on the Yangtze Kiang, and is 130 miles southeast of Hankow. It has a good sized foreign colony, but most of its

PRINTERS IN MOVE TO KEEP PRICES UP TO A HIGHER LEVEL

Slogan Sounded at Opening of the New England Cost Congress With Its Six Hundred Delegates

ASK MORE SYSTEM

J. Stearns Cushing, President of the United Typothetae, Urges Adoption of Methods Employed by It

"A cost system in every shop, and every shop pledged not to sell below the cost of production," is the slogan of the first New England cost congress by the New England printers and associates in session in the American House today.

Following out the ideas of the three national congresses which have been held

(Continued on page seven, column one)

President of the United Typothetae of America Who Talks on Cost System



J. STEARNS CUSHING

(Photo by Chickering)

NEW YORK SCORES TWO IN FIRST ON HITS AND SACRIFICE

Shibe Park in Fairly Good Shape for Playing of Fourth Game This Afternoon

HOW THEY LINE UP

Manager Mack Names Bender and Thomas for Athletics With Mathewson and Myers for Giants

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R
NEW YORK 2 0 0 0 —
PHILADELPHIA 0 0 0 0 —
NEW YORK Devore, Lf.....Lord Doyle, 2b.....Oldring Snodgrass, c.....Collins Murray, f.....Fletcher, ss.....Merkle, 3b.....Davis, 1b.....Murphy, 2b.....Davis, 3b.....Mathewson, p.....Brennan, 1b.....Bender, 2b.....Brennan, 3b.....Baker, 4b.....Davis, 5b.....Davis, 6b.....Davis, 7b.....Davis, 8b.....Davis, 9b.....Davis, 10b.....Davis, 11b.....Davis, 12b.....Davis, 13b.....Davis, 14b.....Davis, 15b.....Davis, 16b.....Davis, 17b.....Davis, 18b.....Davis, 19b.....Davis, 20b.....Davis, 21b.....Davis, 22b.....Davis, 23b.....Davis, 24b.....Davis, 25b.....Davis, 26b.....Davis, 27b.....Davis, 28b.....Davis, 29b.....Davis, 30b.....Davis, 31b.....Davis, 32b.....Davis, 33b.....Davis, 34b.....Davis, 35b.....Davis, 36b.....Davis, 37b.....Davis, 38b.....Davis, 39b.....Davis, 40b.....Davis, 41b.....Davis, 42b.....Davis, 43b.....Davis, 44b.....Davis, 45b.....Davis, 46b.....Davis, 47b.....Davis, 48b.....Davis, 49b.....Davis, 50b.....Davis, 51b.....Davis, 52b.....Davis, 53b.....Davis, 54b.....Davis, 55b.....Davis, 56b.....Davis, 57b.....Davis, 58b.....Davis, 59b.....Davis, 60b.....Davis, 61b.....Davis, 62b.....Davis, 63b.....Davis, 64b.....Davis, 65b.....Davis, 66b.....Davis, 67b.....Davis, 68b.....Davis, 69b.....Davis, 70b.....Davis, 71b.....Davis, 72b.....Davis, 73b.....Davis, 74b.....Davis, 75b.....Davis, 76b.....Davis, 77b.....Davis, 78b.....Davis, 79b.....Davis, 80b.....Davis, 81b.....Davis, 82b.....Davis, 83b.....Davis, 84b.....Davis, 85b.....Davis, 86b.....Davis, 87b.....Davis, 88b.....Davis, 89b.....Davis, 90b.....Davis, 91b.....Davis, 92b.....Davis, 93b.....Davis, 94b.....Davis, 95b.....Davis, 96b.....Davis, 97b.....Davis, 98b.....Davis, 99b.....Davis, 100b.....Davis, 101b.....Davis, 102b.....Davis, 103b.....Davis

Send your "Want" ad to 

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE

 It will be run FREE
**ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

¶ State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

¶ The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

PROGRAM OF THE CARNEGIE PEACE FOUNDATION AS MADE AT BERNE

Three Divisions Have Been Organized to Carry on the Work of Antagonizing War

EDUCATIONAL PLANS

Since the announcement of Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 for the cause of international peace last December, little has been heard of the plans for spending the income of about \$500,000 a year, which the capital will provide. This summer a conference of the principal peace workers of the world was held at Berne, Switzerland, under the auspices of the permanent international peace bureau, to decide the program of work which the Carnegie endowment for international peace will undertake. Partial reports of the decisions of this congress have been printed in French. The following is the full report as prepared for the English speaking nations:

No one can doubt that the recent foundation of the Carnegie endowment for international peace in Washington was timely and opportune. Without any desire to exaggerate both the immediate and ultimate effect of a disturbance of the world's peace upon life and treasure in these days of vast armies and of destructive weapons no one can contemplate a war between great nations without feelings of the deepest anxiety for the welfare of the whole race. The world is today bound together by ties of the closest character and injury to any part of its organism affects the vitality of the whole.

The welfare of a manufacturing nation is governed by the ability of other lands to produce the food and the raw materials it desires to purchase with its manufactures. The well-being of an agricultural state is affected by the capacity of other lands to manufacture the goods it wishes to purchase with its food production. The progress of a young country is controlled by the amount of capital which the older nations can supply to it and the prosperity of the lending countries is governed by their ability to provide the supplies of new capital which the young countries need to produce food and raw materials. A breach of the peace and the vast destruction of life and treasure which ensue interfere with the production of those things upon which the welfare of every nation depends.

War destroys the wealth which is needed to extend both the food supplies and the manufactures of the world and it destroys the capital which is especially essential to the maintenance of the welfare of the older lands with dense populations dependent upon the world's surplus supplies of food and raw materials.

It is the consciousness of the injury to every country and race of an outbreak of hostilities that has led to the active promotion of the world's peace both by the government and by the people of the United States which has found expression in the arbitration treaties just concluded by Mr. Taft and in the foundation of the Carnegie endowment for international peace with a fund of \$10,000,000.

This endowment has been founded for the following specific purposes:

(a) To promote a thorough and sci-

entific investigation and study of the cause of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature and effects of war and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international right and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceful methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) To maintain, promote and assist such establishments, organizations and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purpose of the association or any of them.

To carry out the work thus laid down, the trustees of the endowment have organized their work in three main divisions, viz.:

1. Division of international law.
2. Division of economics and history.
3. Division of intercourse and education.

The conference at Berne was called together to carry out the work of the second division, and to prepare for a thorough, systematic and scientific inquiry into the economic and historical aspects of war.

In issuing the letters of invitations to the conference Senator Root, the distinguished secretary of state in the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, expressed on behalf of the trustees their confidence that the lessons to be derived from such a study will be useful to mankind; that the inquiry should be prosecuted upon the broadest international basis and that the organization thereof is a proper subject for the wisdom of the most able and eminent economists of all the civilized nations.

The well known economists and publicists taking part in the conference hold diverse opinions upon the subjects propounded, but they worked together in complete harmony in drafting the problems to be solved.

Report of Commission I. Causes and Effects of Wars

The conference recommends the following researches:

1. Historical presentation of wars in modern times, tracing especially the influence exercised by the striving for greater political power; by the growth of the national idea, by the political aspirations of races and by economic interests.

2. Conflicts of economic interests in the present age.

(a) Influence of growth of population and of the industrial development upon the expansion of state.

(b) The protectionist policy; its origin and basis; its method of application and its influence upon the relations between countries; bounties (open and disguised, public and private); most favored nation treatment; the attitude towards foreign goods and foreign capital; boycott; discouragement of foreign immigration.

(c) International loans; the policy of guarantees; the relations of the creditor to the debtor state; the use of loans for gaining influence over other states.

(d) Rivalry among states with respect to capitalist investments in foreign countries: 1. The endeavor to obtain a privileged position in banking enterprises in the opening and development of mines, in the letting of public works, in the building of railways (Siberian, Manchurian, Persian railway, Bagdad railway, Adriatic railway, in short the organization of larger capitalist enterprises in foreign countries. 2. Hindering foreign countries by convention from executing productive enterprises on their own soil, e.g., from building railways in their own countries.

3. The anti-militarist movement considered in its religious and political manifestations. Only opposition to all military organization is here to be considered.

4. The position of organized labor and the socialists in the various states on the question of war and armaments.

5. Is it possible to determine a

special interest of individual classes making for or against war, for or against standing armies.

6. The influence of women and woman suffrage upon war and armaments.

7. The extension of obligatory military service in the different states both in times of war and of peace.

(a) The conditions of military service; the system of enlistment and of general obligatory service; actual position of aliens.

(b) Ratio of the persons obliged to serve to the entire population.

(c) Influence of the present system of military obligation and the organization of armies upon warfare and upon its duration.

8. Economic effects of the right of capture and its influence upon the development of navies.

9. War loans provided by neutral countries. Their extent and influence on recent warfare.

10. Effects of war:

(a) Financial cost of war; the method of meeting it; taxation; international loans; external loans.

(b) Losses and gains from the point of view of public and private economic interests; check to production and the destruction of productive forces; reduction of opportunities for business enterprises; interruption of foreign trade and of the import of food; the destruction of property; shrinkage of values of property including securities; financial burden caused by new taxes, debts and war indemnities; effect upon private credit and upon savings banks.

Advantages to those industries which furnish military materials. Disadvantages and gains to neutral countries.

(c) Effects of a war upon the supply of the world with food and raw material, with special reference to those states which are in a larger degree dependent upon other countries for such supplies, e.g., Great Britain and Germany; by division of capital from those countries which produce food and raw material (especially the stoppage of railway building and of new investment in agriculture and other industries).

(d) The condition of the victorious state: Manner of levy and use of contributions and war indemnities; influence upon industry and social life.

(e) The manner in which the energy of nations is stimulated or depressed by war.

11. Loss of human life in war and as a result of war. Influence upon population (birth rate, relation between the sexes, ratio of the various ages, sanitary conditions).

12. Influence of war and of the possibility of war upon protective policy, upon banking conditions (especially upon banks of issue), and upon monetary systems.

13. The influence of annexation upon the economic life of the annexing states and upon the state whose territory has been annexed.

14. Annexation of half civilized or uncivilized peoples considered especially from the point of view of the economic interests which act as motive powers. The methods through which private enterprises take root in such regions and through which they bring influence to bear upon their own governments. The effects of such annexations upon the development of trade with the annexing state and with other countries, as well as upon the economic and social life of the natives.

15. The progressive exemption of commercial and industrial activities from losses and interferences through war.

16. Influence of the open door policy upon war and peace.

Commission II., dealing with the influences of international life, recommended the following researches:

1. The conference is of the opinion that the economic life of individual countries has definitely ceased to be self-contained and that, notwithstanding the barriers raised by fiscal duties, it is becoming in ever increasing measure a part of an economic life in which the whole world participates.

2. It desires that this change be studied with the object of ascertaining to what extent the economic life of individual nations has ceased to be self-contained and the causes which are bringing about the greater interdependence of nations.

3. It wishes that special attention be paid to the following factors:

(a) How far the growth of population is responsible for the change that has occurred and is in progress.

(b) The extent to which the insufficiency of the natural resources of individual countries for their own requirements has contributed to it.

(c) Whether the increasing economic unity of the world is the cause or the result of the rising in the standard of comfort and how far the increasing welfare of nations has been caused by the growing unity.

(d) In what measure the need of individual countries to obtain materials of production from other lands and to find new markets for their products is responsible for the growth of international dependence.

4. The conference desires that investigations be made into:

(a) The volume of the world's production of all the many articles of food, of the various raw ma-

terials and of the principal manufacturers.

(b) The production of individual countries and the extent to which they are retained for home consumption or are exported.

(c) The consumptions of individual countries and the extent to which the various articles are supplied from home production or are imported.

(d) Duration of military service.

(e) The traffic in arms.

5. Military budgets from 1872. Distinguishing ordinary from extraordinary expenditures.

6. The burden of armaments in recent times.

(a) Proportion of military to civil expenditure.

(b) Military expenditure per head.

(c) Military expenditure from loans in time of peace, i.e., a comparison of expenditure from taxes with expenditure from borrowed money.

(d) Comparative burdens of individual taxpayers in different countries and how far the differences are due to armaments.

(e) Military pensions.

(f) It is desirable to ascertain where possible the ratio between the total income of each nation and the total expenditure on armaments at various times.

7. The effects of war preparations upon the economic and social life of a nation. For example:

(a) On the substance of the entire population of a country at war.

(b) On railway policy.

(c) On public administration and on social legislation.

(d) On technical and industrial progress.

8. The economic effects of withdrawing young men from industrial pursuits, into the army and navy.

(a) Compulsory.

(b) Non-compulsory (especially mercenary troops).

N. B. Allowance being made for the industrial value of military education and training.

9. Influence of changes in the occupations of a people upon the composition and efficiency of armies and influence of the changes in the composition of armies on the economic life.

10. Loans for armaments (participation of domestic and foreign capital).

11. The industries of war, i.e., the various manufactures and industrial industries, etc., which are promoted and encouraged by military and naval establishments, distinguishing between:

(a) Government undertakings (arsenals, dockyards, etc.).

(b) Private undertakings, including the history and working of the great armament firms, which sell to foreign customers as well as to their own governments.

12. War materials (munitions of war). Their recent developments and their cost. This includes arms, ammunition, armor-plated war ships, guns of all kinds, military airships, etc. So far as possible the effect of recent inventions upon the offensive and defensive war should be indicated.

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(c) Whether the increasing economic unity of the world is the cause or the result of the rising in the standard of comfort and how far the increasing welfare of nations has been caused by the growing unity.

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(Continued from page one)

of restrictions on foreign meats as responsible for the situation.

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg replied in a speech that frequently caused disorder.

He rejected the idea of any change in the present economic system and said that only measures to tide over the immediate crisis were necessary. A reduction of duties on foodstuffs would benefit the middlemen and not help the consumers, he said.

Discussing the cost of meats, food and grains, the chancellor said that the conditions were not essentially bad and placed the blame for the high prices partly upon the retailers and partly upon the political campaign of the opposition, which he declared, amid ridicule and protests from the left, had encouraged dealers to advance prices.

Germany, he added, must look within her borders for a way in which to lower meat prices since Russia and America, the two outside sources of supply, were impossible because of undesirable conditions in regard to the cattle there.

Accordingly he appealed to the agrarians to expand in the matter of cattle raising and expressed the hope that much would come from the ventures of local authorities in selling direct to the consumers.

The chancellor concluded by saying that the Germans must be prepared to pay with higher cost for a great economic development and the better standard of living.

BOSTON CENTRAL
W. C. T. U. MEETING

The monthly meeting of the Boston Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union took place in Chapman hall,

Leading Events in Athletics

DARTMOUTH ELEVEN IS WELL DRILLED IN ELEMENTARY POINTS

From Now on Coach Cavanaugh Will Give Most Attention to Team Play and Fine Points

BACK FIELD FAULTY

HANOVER, N. H.—After six weeks' training in the fundamentals of football Coach Cavanaugh of the Dartmouth College football team has turned his attention to the finer touches of the game and henceforth this big Green team may be counted on for exhibitions of advanced football. The contest with Williams showed that the eleven has mastered the general phases of the game, for it was capable of tearing up the Purple line with straight football and was at all times able to hold the visitors from extensive gains. The Dartmouth team is largely made up of new men who are now becoming familiar with the varsity class of playing and in the big games to follow can be depended upon to make a name for themselves. Dartmouth has been rather hampered this season, but in spite of this the team is in as good condition for this time in the season as ever before. Coach Cavanaugh is a new man and has had to devote much time in becoming acquainted with the merits of the candidates.

Early in the season it was felt that Dartmouth would miss the presence of many of the stars graduated last June, but by effective shifting of the available material, Coach Cavanaugh has succeeded in rounding out an eleven that, with the finishing training of the next few weeks, will be a powerful machine. The backfield has been the source of trouble. The glaring fault of the team at present is the tackling, which is still poor and the men are not at all sure. The backs and ends should be drilled hard at this if they are to stop the backs of the elevens which they are to play in the future. Blocking is another phase of the game in which Dartmouth is weak.

It is not a team of stars but of a composite group of able players which calls for the best in every one of the men for the accomplishment of victorious results. The line as now made up consists of long rangy fellows who are fast on offensive and strong at defense. Gibson, a sub-tackle of last season seems to have found himself at center, with Whitmore as substitute and left guard. Estep is playing an aggressive game and may take Whitmore's place at guard should he succeed Gibson. Bennett is playing strong at left guard with Dunbar as substitute. At tackle Ecock continues from last season and is retained because he is one of the best punters on the team. On the right side of the line Englehorn now has first call and is playing an aggressive game. There are several men available for these two places in Farmar, who held a regular place on the team of two years ago and subbed last year. Beer is a new man from the 1914 eleven who is ideally built for tackle and is aggressive in the defensive game, but very weak in the offensive. Captain Daley is playing his same fast game at left end although his feeling of responsibility of captain has lessened his ability as an end. Dama is proving a revelation at the other end. This is his first season at Dartmouth having transferred from a western college. He fills a long felt need of the Dartmouth team and is the find of the season. Margeson is a close second for this place and will be a valuable substitute. Another available man for this place is Hayes who is new to the game but shows great possibilities.

The backfield has been the source of trouble. Llewellyn, Hoban, Pishon, Winslow, McCullough and Hogsett were tried out in turn at quarter and early last week Llewellyn was looked upon as a good man but since then he has been out of the game and may not get back for some weeks. Hogsett followed him in rank of ability and he was especially valuable as a short kicker but too soon out of the game and may be for the remainder of the season. Hoban started the game last week and is an ordinarily good man. He is good in offensive work but is lacking in generalship. McCullough of the 1914 team is another available man but he is only of mediocre quality.

The rest of the backfield is of good average material and if all of the available men are in condition for use they ought to make a ground-gaining combination. Barends is at present playing well at left half, with Morey at right half. As substitutes for them there are Louder of the 1914 team and Snow, who is new in the game. Ambrose is the first choice for fullback where he is a great ground gainer and especially valuable as a punter. He is out of the game at present and Dudley, who has been substituting at this position for two years, is playing there.

CALLAHAN TO MANAGE

CHICAGO—President Charles Comiskey of the Chicago Americans admitted Monday that James J. Callahan, who played in left field for the Chicago American League baseball team last season, will manage the club next year. Hugh Duffy, who managed the team this year, declined to renew his contract.

College Athletic Coaches—No. 40

John J. Mack, Yale University



JOHN MACK

pole-vaulter himself he has developed two world's and three intercollegiate champions in this event. Dray, Campbell and Nelson all received their training under Mack.

It is hard work and the all around development of the man that Trainer Mack attributes the success of the track athlete. And he puts his theories into practice every day at the Yale gymnasium where all of the candidates for the track team are put through hard work on the gymnasium apparatus after having completed their work on the track. Moreover, he believes that walking is one of the very best methods of training, and it is not an uncommon thing to see him taking a jaunt into the country with a squad of candidates during the winter months.

"Johnny" Mack not only has charge of the track athletes here, but also takes an active part in the coaching of the football squad. He has grown to be one of Yale's most valuable coaches on account of his great knowledge of how to develop the novice. In football as in track he applies his principles of strenuous work which he believes is the only way to develop a good team.

TECH RIFLE CLUB HOLDS ELECTION

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania rifle team will again be in the Intercollegiate Indoor Rifle League this year. It is expected that 32 colleges will enter the next league shoot.

Conditions of the indoor shooting are as follows: Ten students are on a team, each member firing 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone. Each team will shoot against every other team. The meets will be held at home with proper referees and intercommunication of results. Silver medals will be awarded to the members of the winning team, and the college represented will receive the championship plaque. L. C. Smith has won the college championship by defeating H. R. Seagar, 119-117.

HARVARD CLASS CROSS-COUNTRY

The following men have been appointed captains of the teams that will compete in the Harvard interclass cross-country race next Monday: Senior team, H. L. Groves; junior team, H. P. Lawless; sophomore team, R. St. B. Boyd; freshman team, B. S. Carter.

It is the duty of these men to see that a team of at least seven men is chosen from their respective classes. In the race, the first five men from each class will score.

WESLEYAN TRACK SCHEDULE IS OUT

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The management of the Wesleyan University track team Monday night announced the following schedule for the 1912 season:

April 27, Williams at Middletown; May 4, Princeton at Middletown; 11, Lafayette; 18, New Haven intercollegiates; and 24 and 25, intercollegiates.

SLOSSON DEFEATS HOPPE

NEW YORK—Willie Hoppe, world's champion billiardist, figured in a practice match of 500 points with George F. Slosson Monday night to prepare him for the coming match with Sutton, and the champion was defeated. The score was 500 to 264. The style of play was 18-2 and the game went to the twelfth inning for settlement. Slosson's average was 41.8-12 and his high runs were 173 and 140. Hoppe's average was 24 and his high runs were 101 and 89.

FORM NEW ATHLETIC LEAGUE

NEW YORK—Representatives of 10 athletic clubs met Monday night at the Irish-American A. C. and formed a new organization, which will be known as the Metropolitan Association of Amateur Athletic Clubs. The clubs represented were the New York A. C., St. Bartholomew A. C., Paulist A. C., Pastime A. C., Thirteenth Regiment A. A., Twenty-second Regiment A. A., Star A. C., Dominican Lyceum, Catholic Athletic League and the Irish-American Athletic League.

SIDELINE NOTES

Chicago is now in line for the western conference title. Minnesota appears to be her chief rival.

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With a 5 to 0 victory over Cornell and an 18 to 0 one over Villanova, Penn State expects to give the University of Pennsylvania a hard battle Saturday.

—ooo—

With a dry field at the Stadium next Saturday there should be some wonderful exhibitions of forward passing and drop kicking with such stars as Sprackling, Potter, Felton and Smith in the game.

—ooo—

What will Brown do at Cambridge next Saturday? It won't be the biggest surprise of the year if the Providence team defeats Harvard. There will be a big crowd at the stadium.

EVANS TO PLAY IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS—Charles Evans of Chicago is one of the many stars who will compete in the tournament which will be held by the St. Louis Invitation Golf Association on the Glen Echo links Oct. 30 to Nov. 4, inclusive. Evans is recognized as one of the foremost golfers of the country and his work in the local tournaments is sure to attract attention of the young players of this city.

YALE COACHES ARE OPTIMISTIC OVER FOOTBALL OUTLOOK

Have Two Weeks in Which to Prepare for Hard Game Coming With Brown on Nov. 4

SECOND STRING MEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale University football coaches plan to give the candidates for the varsity a stiff practise session this afternoon, the first real try-out since the game with West Point on Saturday, and in spite of the great setback which the team received by being defeated in that game both the coaches and others who have closely followed the work of the Blue on the gridiron this fall are still inclined to accept the football situation here from an extremely optimistic point of view. It is true that the defeat came as a complete surprise to the Yale followers, for it has been generally conceded here that this year's eleven is as strong as has been developed here in recent years. Whether the efficiency of the eleven had been overestimated remains a matter of mere conjecture, as the distinctly unfavorable weather conditions prevented the best in either team being brought out.

A stock of golf balls was obtained at Trinidad and a tournament was held.

The two observers were stationed at each

Football at Dartmouth

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

In the course of a recent voyage from Buenos Aires to New York, there took place on board the steamer Vasari what was regarded by the players as the first organized game of golf ever played at sea. It was, to be precise, a driving competition, for it would naturally be impossible to obtain on board ship all kinds of shots as on land. The method of the game originated by accident.

One day a passenger was amusing himself by driving balls from the deck out to sea, in order to test a certain driver. The question soon arose as to how far the balls were driven; and another golfer, of a mathematical frame of mind, proposed that it would be easy to measure the drives by stationing an observer at each end of the ship, with the teeing ground between them, each to record the angle at which, from his point of observation, the ball struck the water.

The known distance apart of the observers thus forming the base of the triangle,

it was easy to calculate the length of the ball's flight, and assuming that the ball was driven off exactly at right angles from the ship's course, her movement between the time of the ball's leaving the deck and striking the water, it was pointed out, would not affect the result.

A stock of golf balls was obtained at Trinidad and a tournament was held.

The two observers were stationed at each

end of the baseline, 438 feet apart, one

on the forecastle head, and the other aft on the second-class promenade deck.

At each of these points was fixed a table

on which were scales with a movable pointer.

The tee was on the main deck forward,

a cocoanut fiber mat being laid down

and a section of the ship's rail being removed to allow the ball free flight.

The forward observer could see the

play at the tee, but as the latter was hidden from the aft observer, two

signalmen with flags stood at each end of the upper promenade deck in order to warn the aft observer when the ball had been driven off. Both the observers noted the angle at which they saw each ball strike the water, recording them as No. 1, 2, 3 and so on, while at the tee a record was kept of the names corresponding to the numbers. The winning drive was one of 530 feet, made by W. B. Price of the Andubon Golf Club, Louisville, Ky., and among the competitors was an English parson, the Rev. H. C. Coote, rector of St. James, Trowbridge.

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The following, from the London Chronicle, indicates the impression created on Mr. Samson, who accompanied Mr. Hilton to America, by an American gallant: Mr. Hilton's friend, Philip Samson, the well-known member of the Sunningdale Club and inventor of the Samson facing, who accompanied the champion to America, has already arrived home.

Mr. Samson has interesting stories to tell. He says that at the final of the United States championship there were thousands of spectators who knew nothing at all about the game. They rushed hither and thither all over the course.

Whenever Fred Herreshoff, the young

American who lost to Mr. Hilton on the

thirty-seventh green, secured a hole by

hole, shout rattle and generally created a pandemonium. Six ship's megaphones were used by the officials to give directions to the crowd.

Mr. Samson on one occasion was asleep in the middle of the night when the telephone bell rang so violently that he thought the place must be on fire. He jumped out of bed to answer the call, and received the message from the porter, "A press photographer has got into Mr. Hilton's room and is taking a flash light portrait of him."

HARVARD TRIES HUNTINGTON IN THE BACKFIELD

SEVERAL SCHOOL FOOTBALL GAMES ON FOR TOMORROW

The Harvard varsity football squad will hold its first hard practise of the week on Soldier's field this afternoon and the coaches plan to put the men through a hard try out as much is to be done in order to get the team in shape to meet the fast Brown eleven on Saturday. The squad was given only light practise Monday afternoon, consisting of a blackboard drill. In the fake scrimmage the varsity team was only given defensive work against several new plays of the second team, such as Brown is likely to use on Saturday.

Smith played at left end, and will probably stay there throughout the season as his presence greatly strengthens the weaker side of the line. Lingard filled the right end position in the absence of Felton. The only other change in the line-up was the shifting of Huntington to the backfield. He was substituted for Blackall at fullback, but

had little chance to show his ability in that position. T. Frothingham played halfback for the substitutes in signal drill. The lineup:

L. C. Smith; Jencks; L. G. Leslie; C. Starkey; T. E. Fisher; R. G. Gardner; C. Lingard; Hollister; G. H. Potter; L. B. Reynolds; Campbell; R. B. Wendell; Morris; F. B. Huntington; Blackall.

FOGEL'S LIST OF BALL PLAYERS FOR 1912 SEASON

PHILADELPHIA—President Fogel of the local National league team is working out plans for 1912, and Monday announced the list of men who will go south. "The list is by no means complete," said Fogel, "as we may get a number of new men at the meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues at San Antonio.

"We have a number of fine players in the list, including Oldham, the York Tristater, who pitched two no-hits games in one day last year; Rasmussen of Vancouver, who promises to be another Alexander, and Smith, besides Shultz, Baxter and Brennan, whom we have recently qualified to join us.

Among the second string candidates not a few are beginning to take positions of prominence in the eyes of the coaches. Cooney, guard on the freshman eleven last fall, is developing into a very formidable center of the type of his brother Carroll, who occupied the pivot position in 1909. With his 185 pounds of weight he is very aggressive and sure in his passing. He should make a valuable substitute to Ketcham. Tomlinson is again trying for one of the tackle positions, and is apparently beginning to find himself. All last season he played a very strong game at tackle on the scrubs, but has been playing center thus far this year. Sheldon and Dunn, both of last year's freshman eleven, are fast developing into valuable material at end and halfback. Foss, captain of the 1914 team last season, who seems predestined to run the Yale eleven next season, is doing remarkably well at quarterback on the scrubs. In spite of the good work that these men have been doing lately it is not probable that they will be able to displace any of the regulars this fall.

The players who will be placed before Manager Doolin for final selection now under contract are: Pitchers Chalmers, Alexander, Moore, Stack, Curtis, Burns, Shultz, Brennan, Hall, Pruitt, Baxter, Oldham, Rasmussen, Puckett, Stanley, Kutz, Masters, Chaput, Ward, McFigue, Baker and Smith; catchers Doolin (manager), Moran, Killifer, Cotter, Quinn; infielders, Luderer, Miller, Gorman, Knab, Doolan, Loibert, Walsh, Lehr, Ireland, Deal, Rapp, Keany, O'Dea, Roche, Boone, Kippert, Hart and Shirr; outfields, Magee, Paskert, Titus, Beck, Barker, Cravath, Cochran and Besswick.

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Oldham, Rasmussen, Puckett, Stanley,

Kutz, Masters, Chaput, Ward, McFigue,

Baker and Smith; catchers Doolin (man-

ager), Moran, Killifer, Cotter, Quinn;

infielders, Luderer, Miller, Gorman,

Knab, Doolan, Loibert, Walsh, Lehr,

Ireland, Deal, Rapp, Keany, O'Dea, Roche,

Boone, Kippert, Hart and Shirr; out-

fields, Magee, Paskert, Titus, Beck, Barker,

Cravath, Cochran and Besswick.

TECH MEETS BROWN SATURDAY

News of the Theatrical World

"NOBODY'S WIDOW"

Hollis Street theater—Blanche Bates in "Nobody's Widow," in three acts, by Avery Hopwood.

Mr. Hopwood calls his play a farcical romance. The romance lies in the story of a spirited American girl's persistent "love" for an acknowledged Don Juan. The course of the play shows his difficulties in escaping from his past. At the end he becomes a model husband, presumably. The materials of the play speak for themselves. Euphemism has its limits.

The play is unflaggingly witty and has one scene of high comedy in which an inane woman is piqued at a little supper the bored duke does not behave according to his reputation. A large audience found this cynical farce very laughable. Some present, however, must have felt that the author more than once overstepped the bounds of public propriety. Does even farce make indecency wholly excusable? The climax of the play is of a nature we presumed was confined to the unmentionable vaudevilles of Paris.

To see the talented Blanche Bates busy with this sort of thing is like seeing a St. Gaudens condemned to make mud pies at a two-year old. She lavishes her native skill and refined personality on a light part, actually giving it weight and wholesomeness. The same may be said of Mr. McRae. Miss Adelaide Prince was amusingly silly in the only other role of prominence. Neat touches of stage business in the dinner scene reminded one that Belasco staged the piece. The two intricate settings were appropriately lingered in their style of decoration.

"MADAM SHERRY"

Tremont theater—Miss Lina Abarbanell in "Madam Sherry," musical play taken from the French by Otto Hauerbach and Karl Hoschka.

"Madam Sherry" has been playing a long time there is no necessity of describing it at length. In fact description is difficult. You come away knowing only you have seen a whole lot of things—in place of a definite and solid body of conception there is a more or less hazy outline filled with beautiful pictures, clever pantomime, funny quips by both dry and unctuous varieties of comedians, young ladies melodious and parabolic, marvelously gowned and the radiant personality of Lina Abarbanell infused through all.

Idea of the music is less nebulous. There are two good rag songs—no paradox is here—among the pleasant tinkle and a hint of concerted work in the second act. Then there is hammered home upon the melody loving ear—after the formula of Gounod, which was very like the gentle persistence of General Grant—the little gem that has set the whole country whistling.

To account for the popularity of the song "Every Little Movement" one has but to study its skillful arrangement whether in vocal solo or obligato to strings, triangle and harp. The orchestration alone would make the song a go. It has worth of its own in that it has pleasant rhythm, it combines and contrasts abruptly legato and staccato effects, and its phrases are built upon the old and healthy style of using chord intervals as melody notes, always an effect martial or emphatic—as witness the "Star Spangled Banner" or even the "Cajus Animam" of Rossini. To comment further would perhaps cause wonder that a few bars of sound could inspire so many lines of type, would perhaps be to spin the spider-web of pedantry so far and wide as to entangle the unwary feet of those who like what they like and do not wish to be told why they like it.

It is impossible not to be delightfully entertained by the voice and dancing of the star and the well developed comedy of Charles J. Ross. Jack Gardner made a pleasing hero, albeit rather sad voiced toward the upper reaches. Miss Murray's rag songs were wildly applauded, and Miss Frances Cameron was both impulsive and languorous as a Spanish beauty.

Act three prolongs the piece for the benefit of specialties and is a trifle questionable in certain other respects.

"THE CROSS ROADS"

The Irish players began their final week at the Plymouth Monday evening, acting the popular Shaw play, "The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet," and Lenox Robinson's tragic drama, "The Cross Roads."

This play showed the unhappiness that followed a young girl after she gave up the man she loved to marry a young farmer for the good of the community. She has been attending lectures and believes it her duty to do what she can to improve agricultural conditions. These conditions do improve, but she is very unhappy, for the husband is a brute.

Affairs reach their worst when the first lover turns up, only to be sent away by the wife after a poignant scene. The husband starts for a public house with dire threats as to what he will do on his return. This sufficiently characterizes the play, and shows its stark appeal of peasant tragedy to be of the school of the other Irish plays.

It was sincerely acted and with strength by Miss Sara Allgood as the wife, Arthur Sinclair as the husband, and Mr. O'Donovan as the lover.

Tonight and tomorrow afternoon the same plays will be given. The bill for Wednesday and Thursday nights will be "The Well of the Saints" and "Speaking the News," by Lady Gregory; for Friday and Saturday, matinee and night, "The Mineral Workers," by William Boyle, and Lady Gregory's one-act tragedy, "The Jail Gate."

"AS YOU LIKE IT"

A Shakespearian production, with its peculiar form and the difficult lines, is one of the hardest tests of the ability of a stock company, with its small opportunity for preparation. "As You Like It" as presented by the Castle Square Company last night reflects much credit upon the direction of John Craig and upon the members of his company.

Mr. Craig has always given much attention to his presentations of Shakespeare and his efforts have resulted in an artistic treatment and a thoughtful interpretation that is much appreciated by his audiences. The scenic effects formed stage settings in the true sense of the word, and with no lack of beauty or elaboration were appropriately subordinated to the action of the play.

Mr. Craig's characterization of the lover Orlando was marked by a youthful buoyancy and abandon that brought zest to every scene. His wooing of the disengaged Rosalind was capitally done.

Miss Young interpreted the part of Rosalind in a delightful manner. Personally she was charming and her reading of the lines was notably intelligent and full of verve. Her pantomime at the back of the stage during the dialogue of Orlando and Jaques was exquisite.

Celia was played by Mabel Montgomery, a new member of the company. In femininity and light grace, her Celia was a splendid foil for the more sparkling comedy of Miss Young. For the satiric detective of LeBlanc's Arsene Lupin to the prancing, flippant jester Touchstone is a transition that would tax the versatility of any player, but Morgan Wallace has accomplished it with ease and facile talent.

George Hassel gave a version of Jacques which was quite different from the usual presentation and at times the music of his lines was quite blotted out by the heavy somberness of his treatment, notably in his reading of "the seven ages." As Charles, the wrestler, Robert Middlemass rendered his few lines with marked understanding.

Carney Cristie, another new member of the company, did creditably in the small part of Corin. Leslie Palmer played Oliver with expressiveness and evident appreciation and the singing of Henry Darillat in the forest scene won hearty applause. Others of the company were called upon to fill parts short, but important to the completeness of the comedy and acquitted themselves well, A. L. Hickey and Maud Richmond giving a very entertaining bucolic love scene, and Frederick Murray making an effective Adam, which he avoided over-drawing with fine taste. The scenes between Audrey (Mabel Colcord), William (Al Roberts) and Touchstone would

gain greatly were the grotesqueness toned down.

The costumes were rich and in keeping with the period of the comedy, with the exception of the 1911 appearance of Miss Young in bridal attire, completely modern even to the cigarette and the shower bouquet. As first night performance of a very difficult undertaking, last night's "As You Like It" was remarkable in a total absence of slips and hesitations. The company deserve nothing but praise for its careful and obviously well drilled work.

B. F. KEITH'S

Miss Lillian Russell appeared with great success Monday at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater, as the headline entertainer of this week's bill. Her singing proved as popular as ever, and not the least of the pleasure she gave was provided by her own handsome presence and handsome gowns. She sang a charming Irish dirty, and a pretty song of childhood among the eight especially written for her.

Others on the bill are the six Abdallahs, Arabian tumblers in remarkable feats; Fentelle and Vallerie in a clever musical act; Corcoran and Dixon, conversationalists; Van Hoven, burlesque magician; Froelich, skilled cartoonist; Jones and Deely in a skit.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

The first performance of Masterlinck's exquisite fantasy, "The Blue Bird," will be given in Boston this evening at the Shubert. Last night rehearsals of the new lighting and elaborate scenic effects were held. Scenically, the production is one of the most massive ever brought to Boston.

OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

The twelfth week of the Coronation pictures began yesterday at Tremont Temple. New views are added each week, which makes this exhibition of color photography still more interesting. Mr. Farnsworth provides information enter-

tainingly in his descriptive lectures, and the orchestral music adds to the variety. Raymond Hitchcock has entered upon his final week at the Colonial in "The Red Widow," in which he is, at his funniest. The piece is tuneful and filled with intelligent humor.

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" continues its indefinite engagement at the Park theater. This farcical comedy is easily the funniest play of the season and destined to run the longest.

Charles Klein's "The Gamblers" has entered upon its final fortnight at the Majestic. It is to be succeeded on Nov. 6 by Mr. Klein's newest drama, "The Outsiders."

Those who like the typical "western" play have another opportunity to witness the thrilling frontier scenes of the past, by the production of "Beyond the Divide," a four-act melodrama at the Grand Opera House this week. Following the life of "Roland, the Ranger," the play centers on the military frontier protection of those days, with plenty of guns in sight at all times, a fact which seemed to delight the younger set that adorned the front of the top balcony. Their enthusiasm was plainly evident by their wild applause.

A well-balanced bill is presented at the new National theater this week. One of the important acts is Gilbert & Sullivan's "Pinafore" adapted to vaudeville, with William Wolff, Harry Davies, J. H. Murray, Clara Lane and William H. Fitzgerald. This vaudeville version was a pronounced success. The bill also included the Hein children, Le Roy and Harvey in the pantomime, "Rained In"; Richards, impersonator; Paul La Croix and company.

"The Newlyweds and Their Baby," a musical comedy founded on a series of newspaper cartoons is the new attraction at the Globe theater. The plot has to do with the perplexities of the fond parents when their offspring temporarily disappears and his place is taken by Major Knott Much.

Miss LuLu Glaser has begun her last week at the Boston theater in "Miss Duddlesack," an operetta about Scotch life written in the characteristic Yiddish manner.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The first reading in the annual Southwick literary course will be given next Friday evening at Huntington Chambers hall by Henry Lawrence Southwick, who will interpret "Othello."

Seats went on sale today for "Pomander Walk," N. Parker's comedy of happiness, which will begin its engagement next Monday evening. The company will include the noted English comedians, Lennox Pawle and George Giddens, and Miss Dorothy Parker, daughter of the author of the play.

The new attraction at the Colonial next Monday night will be "The Three Romeros," a musical comedy of which good things are said, with Georgia Caine, Ethel Cadman, Eliza Proctor Otis, Fritz Williams, Fred Lenox. The sale of seats opens at the box office this morning at 8 o'clock.

Frank McIntyre is almost at an end of his New York engagement in "Snobs," which has been a great success at the Hudson theater. He will soon come to Boston for an engagement at the Hollis Street theater.

"Ben Hur" will be elaborately revived at the Boston theater Nov. 2.

DWIGHT ELMENDORF LIKES ITALY

Dwight Elmendorf, the traveler and lecturer, soon to be heard at Symphony hall, declares that he would rather live in Italy than in any other land outside of his own. He has reached this conclusion after 30 years of travel over most of the entire habitable globe.

"I like Italy best," said Mr. Elmendorf, "because of the rest and beauty one finds there; because of the congenial

and happy life, and because of the climate. Then, too, the Italians themselves are so sympathetic, so delightful as companions, so charming as hosts; their past is so full of all that makes history astounding; their art, their literature, their accomplishments hold so great a place in the world's story of civilization. One has to use his imagination only a little to live amid the centuries that are gone. There are many artists there, any one of whom would give his last crust to help his brother, if need be. It is a land of dreams and sunshine. The sensitive soul will thrive there. It is different from the north of Europe where everything is material; in fact, it is different from any other country on earth."

NEW YORK OPENINGS

Henry B. Harris on Monday evening presented at the Park (formerly the Majestic) "The Quaker Girl," a musical comedy in three acts, with Clifton Crawford featured. The book is by James T. T.ener, music by Lionel Monckton, lyrics by Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank. The story of the play concerns a girl named Prudence who chafes under the stern repression of Quaker life, is cast off by her relatives and goes to Paris, to become involved in the runaway marriage of an exiled Bonapartist princess, as well as to find a romance of her own. There are 20 musical numbers in the piece. In the company are Ina Claire, May Vokes, Daphne Glennie, Maisie Gay, Nellie McHenry, Eleanor Sheldon, Olga Petrova, Percival Knight, Pope Stampfer, Lawrence Rea, Arthur Klein, Lawrence Eddinger, and a large chorus.

"Mrs. Avery," the new comedy first announced for last Thursday night at Weber's, was put on last night with Emmett Corrigan in a leading role. The play relates another of the girl wife stories of tribulation that are just now the fashion.

Next week—Robert Edeson in "The Cave Man," Fulton; Thomas Wise and John Barrymore in "Uncle Sam," Liberty; Miss Helen Ware in "The Price," Hudson; Mme. Simone in "The Whirlwind," Daly's; Aborn Opera Company in "The Bohemian Girl," Manhattan; Lew Fields' new musical production, "The Wife Hunters," Herald Square.

HERE AND THERE

Albert Levering, manager of the Boston theater, and John J. McNally, playwright, will collaborate in writing an Indian opera.

The Alice Bradley play, in which Nance O'Neill will do her acting this season, has been given the name of "The Governor's Lady."

Blanche Ring's "Yip-I-Addy-I-Ay" has reached Paris. Figaro considers it "une belle chanson," but "tres Americaine."

TEACHERS GATHER FROM BERKSHIRE FOR CONFERENCE

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Seven hundred teachers from all parts of Berkshire county assembled in the high school Monday for the forty-fifth annual session of the Berkshire County Teachers Association. J. F. Allison of Great Barrington presided. Different sections were made for the discussion of various topics.

The following officers were elected: President, Claire G. Persons, superintendent of Pittsfield schools; first vice-president, M. W. Thomas of North Adams; second vice-president, Supt. B. E. Hicks of Lee; treasurer, Supt. C. A. Tucker of Lenox; secretary, Supt. Harry Gardiner of Hinsdale; executive committee, Samuel Churchill of Stockbridge; Principal J. Leslie Purton of Great Barrington; Principal B. B. Betts of Adams; Miss Ellen Irons of Pittsfield, Miss Helen V. Schuyler of North Adams and Miss Edith F. Rice of Pittsfield.

At the conference of the commercial course teachers a permanent organization to embrace all commercial course teachers of the country was formed. A. B. Wraight of Pittsfield was elected president. I. R. Smith of North Adams was elected vice-president and Mrs. Mary McCubbin of Pittsfield, secretary and treasurer. It was decided to hold another meeting of the newly formed organization the last of January.

MASSACHUSETTS MILK RATE CASES

WASHINGTON—Arguments will be heard on Nov. 12 in the case of George Albright against the Boston & Maine railroad. The point involved in this case is similar to that of half a dozen small milk shippers in Massachusetts who complain that milk shipped in small quantities does not receive the same treatment from the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford as milk shipped in carload lots.

MARINER'S BAZAAR AT GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—With many present the Master Mariners Association bazaar opened here Monday night at city hall. This is the first bazaar of the kind held in the 23 years the association has existed.

For months the women's auxiliary of the Master Mariners Association has been working to make the bazaar successful. The hall was decorated with flowers, evergreen, flags and bunting. The tables and booths were full of all kinds of useful and fancy articles.

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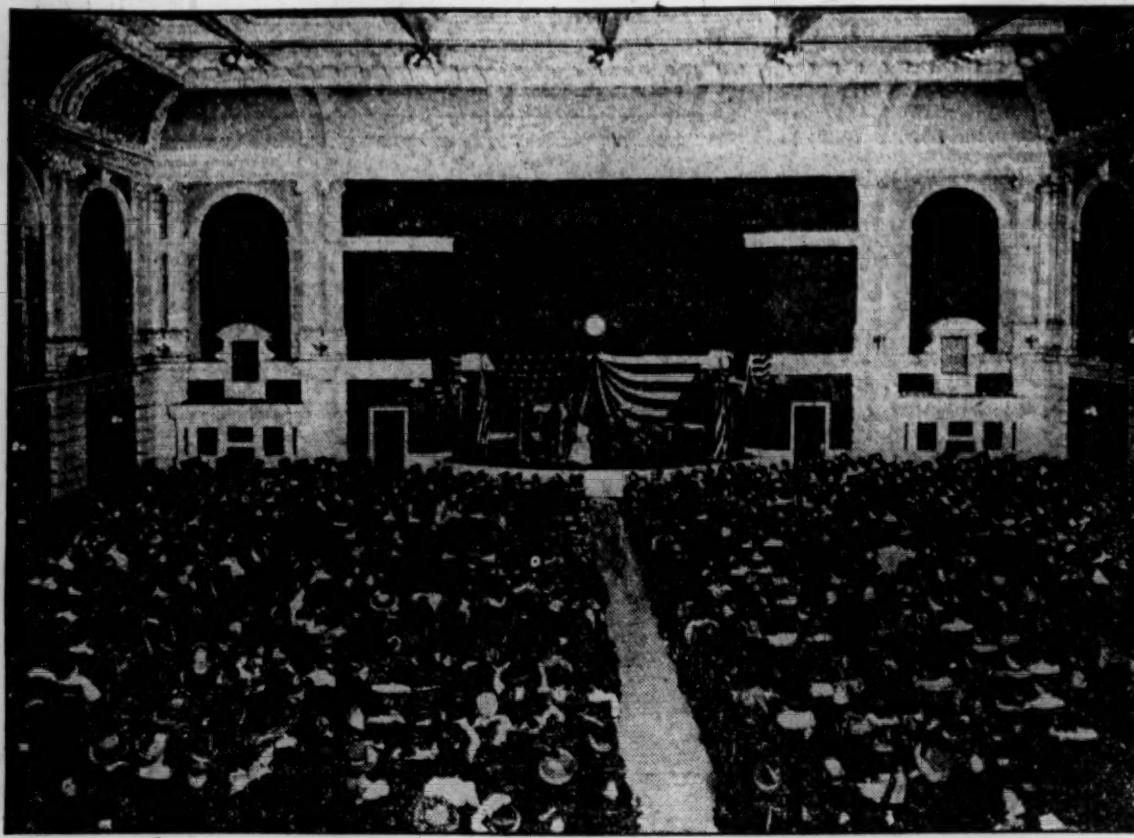
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HOW SYRACUSE, N.Y., TAUGHT ITSELF TO APPRECIATE AND TO ENJOY GOOD MUSIC



What the stage and audience looked like while Mr. Clark was delivering his lecture on the music of America

COLLEGE WOMEN HELP SCHOOL FOR SPANISH GIRLS

At a meeting of college-women in the interests of the International Institute for Girls in Spain held Monday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, presided. There is still a debt on the buildings erected six years ago and the gathering discussed ways to raise this money.

Three women's colleges in Massachusetts are large supporters of the work and among the speakers was President Marion Le Roy Burton of Smith.

Mr. Burton gave many reasons why American women should be interested in the education of Spanish girls.

Francisco L. Yanez of Venezuela, assistant director of the Pan American Union, having headquarters in Washington, spoke of the similarity of needs between the International Institute and the needs of the girls in the Latin America. He declared that it was a very desirable thing to have such centers established in the capital of every Latin-American country.

Samuel B. Capen presented the needs of the institution.

SUFFRAGISTS HAVE PLATFORM READY

NEW YORK—Mrs. Clarence Mackay will read the platform of the Woman Suffrage party at its annual convention at Carnegie hall, to be held on Thursday evening. She has taken four of the boxes. Other boxholders are Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, George Foster Peabody, president of the Men's Suffrage League, and Mrs. Russell Sage.

An election of officers of the party was held Monday. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, founder and head of the party, who is now abroad, making a round-the-world suffrage trip, was elected honorary chairman; Mrs. William Warner Penfield, chairman; Mrs. Martha Wentworth Safford, vice-chairman; Mrs. Thomas Wells, secretary, and Mrs. Richard Aldrich, treasurer.

G. W. R. HARRIMAN ON NEW DOCK ACT

George W. R. Harriman, a civil engineer, who has been mentioned as a candidate for the office of dock commissioner, sent a letter to Governor Foss Monday in which he says:

"The dock act is a splendid example of the progressive type of legislation during your administration and is the closest approach to the enactment of constitutional legislation which Massachusetts has witnessed in many years."

Mr. Harriman proposes that each candidate for a place should be required to express himself as to the particular interest he deems himself best fitted to represent on the commission.

SONS OF VETERANS FAIR ON IN QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—Col. Almer Packard camp, Sons of Veterans, is holding a six days fair in Faxon hall. Before the opening Monday evening the members of the camp assembled in front of Grand Army hall and escorted by Paul Revere post, G. A. R., and John A. Boyd camp, Spanish War Veterans, marched to the railroad station where they received the Massachusetts division commander, Frederick Wellington, and his staff.

The party then proceeded to the hall on Chestnut street where the fair was formally opened by Mr. Wellington, as district commander.

ADDITION TO SHOE SHOP

ROCKLAND, Mass.—Ground has been broken for an addition to the shoe factory of E. T. Wright & Co. The new wing is to be 50x100, two stories high and extending south of the main building. The contractor is Fred Curtis.

FINANCE COMMISSION HAS RETIREMENT ACT FOR BOSTON ADOPTION

A new retirement act for Boston has been drafted by the finance commission and its adoption is urged in preference to the act passed by the Legislature last session. It will be received by the city council next week, at which time the members will vote on the acceptance or rejection of the legislative act that has been before them for some time.

In the communication sent to the mayor and city council the finance commission declares the act already before the council should not be accepted, because it is defective and makes no provisions for contributions by laborers.

The new act, the adoption of which is urged by the commission and which was prepared by them, recommends:

The service period should be 15 years. Mechanics in the labor force should be included as well as laborers.

Tests of capacity should be made of employees between 60 and 70 years of age upon the request of the heads of departments.

Employees who reach 70 years of age should be retired without proof of incapacity on the filing of certificates of retirement with the city auditor by the heads of departments.

There should be safeguards against the reentry into city employ of those actually out of the service, who desire to retire in a few days or weeks with a pension.

Heads of departments who intend to fill vacancies caused by retirement should be required to file a statement under oath with the city auditor, stating the reasons for filling such vacancies.

Certificates of incapacity of employees between 60 and 70 years old should be filed with the auditor before retirements become effective.

The city auditor should keep a record, open to public inspection, which would contain the essential facts in regard to retirements and the filling of vacancies caused thereby; and he should publish an annual report showing the effects of the retirement system upon the expenditures and the efficiency of the various departments.

There should be no board of retirement or employees' association; the city treasurer should be able to administer the financial part of the system; and the heads of departments should be able to administer the other parts of the system.

There should be provision for contribution by the employees.

There should be a provision requiring the physical examination of laborers and mechanics who hereafter seek employment in the city's service and prohibiting the employment of those who are physically unfit.

The act should become effective only upon its acceptance by the mayor and city council.

VISIT BY-PRESS TO UNITED SHOE

BEVERLY, Mass.—Members of the Massachusetts Press Association, with their wives and friends, numbering 85, were here yesterday afternoon as guests of the United Shoe Machinery Company at its plant off Elliott street.

Leaving the clubhouse the guests were taken to the plant and for two hours were shown through the engine factories by Louis A. Coolidge, the treasurer.

LARGER CLASSES IN SOCIAL UNION

The opening classes of the Cambridge Social Union are larger than ever before in the history of the organization. A staff of teachers, all Harvard men, with the exception of teachers for classes in millinery, cooking, dressmaking and dancing, has been secured.

DEACONESS AID PLANS HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Pledging \$310, the annual observance of Deaconess day by the Deaconess Aid Society on Monday, was signalized by the first practical step toward the purchase of a building to be used as a working girls' home. The exercises were held in the Mathewson street M. E. church.

The sum of \$200 was donated toward the reduction of the \$2100 mortgage on the Deaconess Home in this city.

The society is made up of the women of the nine Methodist churches in this city.

Mrs. S. Woodruff Clark, president of the local Deaconess Aid Society, assisted in the arrangements and prominent speakers in the local organization, as well as others from out of town, took part in the program.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Julian S. Wadsworth.

Mrs. J. K. Barney convinced her hearers that it was an opportunity time for such a project and said that if \$6500 could be raised, a home of 21 rooms in a location suited for the work could be purchased.

Miss Fiske supplemented Mrs. Barney's earnest words.

STEEL MAY DROP T. C. & I., IT IS SAID

NEW YORK—Persistent reports in Wall street and other financial circles have it that the United States Steel Corporation is planning to divest itself of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, control of which it assumed in 1907, in addition to ending the lease which gives it a monopoly control of the Great Northern ore lands and reducing its freight rates on its hundreds of miles of controlled railroads which tap the ore lands.

DULUTH, Minn.—Official announcement of the United States Steel Corporation's decision to cancel the Hill ore lease was handed out on Monday by W. J. Olcott, president of the Oliver Mining Company, upon his return from New York, where he attended a conference of officials of the subsidiary company. The cancellation will take effect Jan. 1, 1915.

In the interval it is intimated that mining operations will be prosecuted upon the various properties, it being the aim of the corporation to reimburse itself for the large outlays made in developing the mines.

There should be provision for contribution by the employees.

There should be a provision requiring the physical examination of laborers and mechanics who hereafter seek employment in the city's service and prohibiting the employment of those who are physically unfit.

The act should become effective only upon its acceptance by the mayor and city council.

CHANNING CLUB HAS RECEPTION

The Channing Club of Boston had a reception and dinner at the Parker House last evening, and the 75 members present were addressed by the Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford of Brookline on "Stewardship."

At the business session of the club Henry S. King was reelected president, other officers being chosen as follows:

First vice-president, George B. Fox; second vice-president, Brigham D. James; secretary, Frederick W. Porter; treasurer, Henry C. Noble; executive committee, J. Gilbert Pierce, Percy A. Atherton, Charles O. Richardson and Frank W. Krogman.

SANDFORD LEAVES FOR SHILOH HOME

SOUTH FREEPORT, Me.—Nearly all the men and women who were aboard the Holy Ghost and Us society's yacht Coronet have left for Shiloh today following the departure Monday of the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, their leader, with his wife and family and several followers.

The authorities, after viewing the ship, ordered all of the children removed to land at once. Mr. Sandford's children were included in this order.

Public Interest Aroused by Series of Popular Lectures, and Artists of Renown Now Get a Hearing

WORK OF EDUCATION

In many cities of America, it is claimed, there is a general lack of appreciation of the best in music. Syracuse, N. Y., has no exception to this rule. Artists of renown are said to have formerly avoided the city whenever possible, because of the lack of patronage when anything of a classical order was presented.

From his varied experiences as a public entertainer, Melville A. Clark, who lives in Syracuse, felt that this was a wrong state of affairs that needed remedying. Pondering over this condition, it occurred to him that the situation was due to lack of acquaintance with the best music, rather than to lack of appreciation on the part of the public. For his line of business, then, it seemed needful to awaken a popular desire for the best in music, as well as for the best in musical instruments. As a result he developed a series of lecture concerts, illustrating musical affairs, and these became regular features in the Syracuse music hall, until its capacity was finally overtaxed.

At this time the board of education of Syracuse was conducting a series of entertainments in connection with an effort for the more extended use of the public school buildings. Being aware of the popularity and usefulness of these lecture concerts in educating the public to an appreciation of good music, the board went to Mr. Clark and requested him to prepare and conduct a series of lecture concerts in their finest and largest hall that would serve to elevate the musical standard of the masses of the city and thus be a factor in educational affairs.

The following series of lectures was therefore prepared and delivered: "The Educational Value of the Player Piano;" "The Harp, Its History and Future;" "Modern Wind Instruments;" "Menelssohn and Chopin;" "Modern String Instruments, Their Development and Use;" "The Educational Value of Mechanical Musical Instruments;" "The Music of England, Scotland and Wales;" "The Music of Ireland."

The outcome has been that the reputation of the Syracuse musical public has undergone a decided change for the better. Results have been so satisfactory that Mr. Clark has received many inquiries and requests for these lectures from all over the country. A letter to him from Karl Sutter, chairman of the Syracuse education department's committee on extended use of schools, gives some idea of the effectiveness of the plan. Mr. Sutter said:

"The highly successful lecture-concerts given by you in the board of education free lecture course in the past were so thoroughly enjoyed and so well attended that I feel that similar lecture concerts along the lines laid down by you ought to be inaugurated as an educational feature in every town and city of our country."

"The work you did, I am sure, gave an impetus to the musical growth of our city; and an evidence to me of the practical good accomplished was given when the opera house was sold out completely for the Boston Symphony Orchestra concert held just after your last lecture. I mention this because it never occurred before."

Twice during the Syracuse course from 5000 to 8000 people were unable to gain admission to Lincoln hall, so Mr. Sutter states, although the hall seats 1500 people.

DISTRICT DEPUTY VISITS ABINGTON

ABINGTON, Mass.—John Cutler Lodge, A. F. & A. M. received an official visitation from Rt. Worshipful Edward B. Magdalathin, of West Bridgewater, district deputy grand master of the twenty-fourth Masonic district, and suite on Monday evening. Members of the craft were present, from Puritan lodge of Whitman, Phoenix of Hanover, Paul Revere of Brockton, St. George of Campello, Satucket of East Bridgewater and Corner Stone of Duxbury.

Pennsylvania Woman Given Chautauqua Salute After Her Reelection

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1911

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

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This section is so conveniently located—just within the Avon street or corner door—that it calls for but a little of your shopping time to pay it a visit, but just step to the counter while you are down-town and see many really delightful effects that you can not find elsewhere in the city. We name only a few:

Imported Moisture Proof Chiffon Veils, 2.50

White Wool Shetland Veils, at 1.25 and 1.50

Exclusive Dotted Chiffon Veilings, 1.00 a yard

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A SPECIAL SALE

Silk Shetland Veils, in black, white, brown and navy.

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RIGHTS OF THE INDIAN URGED AT CONFERENCE

"The conference is over! Success to the conference ahead! Twelve months is none too long for preparation, but in 12 months more can be done than in six," says F. A. McKenzie, writing of the Indian conference at Columbus, O., in the Carlisle Arrow. He continues:

"It was a great week in Columbus, a week leading up to a climax of public interest on Sunday and to strained intensity for the Indian delegates on Monday. The gathering of the delegates in the handsome Ohio Union, the students' social assembly hall on the campus of the Ohio State University and the initiation of the work of organization took the attention of the delegates Thursday afternoon, and Thursday evening a large audience gathered in the large Memorial Hall in the heart of the city to hear the addresses of welcome and response. The notable address of the evening was that by the commissioner of Indian affairs, who left early next morning for the far West. He spoke of the great value and necessity of friendship if we are to solve the problems of this world. The Indian problem is essentially a problem of publicity and the value of freedom to criticize the officials and policies of the Indian bureau. He asked for advice from all who had advice to offer. In conclusion he urged upon the conference the importance of including in their organization every critic of the government.

The concert on Friday night attracted an audience of about 600, and prepared the way for the Sunday meeting. The Carlisle quartet, the hymns in the sign-

language by Miss McFarland, the singing of Miss Sadie Wall, the essay by Michael Wolf from Hampton, and the cornet solos by Mr. Archibette delighted those who were there to hear, and the word went out. So on Sunday afternoon that large hall seemed practically full. There were between 2500 and 3000 people in that audience to listen to the music and to hear the Indian ministers speak. The Indian speakers there and in the various churches on that "Indian Sunday" addressed not less than 10,000 people. Columbus can never have the same attitude toward the native race again, for the real Indian has been seen and heard.

The business session which occupied nearly all of Monday concentrated the tension of the week. It was a stroke of statesmanship that in the end postponed the adoption of a constitution until next year. The attendance at this conference was most encouraging. But next year it should be twice or three times as large. And those who join next year will then know that they have equal lot and part with those fortunate enough to attend this year. The continuation of the present conference as a committee of the whole will provide ample for the transaction of all necessary business and the carrying on of all planned for activities, without overshadowing the greater conference next year. Constitutions and officers are of extremely little importance compared with work and personalities. Nevertheless, the calling of a constitutional convention in the city of Washington, in addition to the conference for some other place as yet undetermined, has a special significance.

The effect of the campaign is already being felt in membership.

TALKS ACROSS CONTINENT

VALLEJO, Cal.—Conversation with Washington, D. C., was carried on Monday morning by the Mare Island wireless station, which on Oct. 16 broke the daylight record on this coast by communicating with Alaska.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Prices \$1 to \$3

MORDKIN

AND ALL-STAR IMPERIAL RUSSIAN BALLET

CAZAR'S OWN

PURITANS WANTED FREEDOM

"Notes on Freedom of Conscience" Show They Sought Their Own Religious Independence, Not Others'

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

On March 19, 1627, O. S., the Council for New England made a grant establishing the Massachusetts Bay colony. The documentary evidence of this grant apparently is no longer in existence. "After the Royal Charter the grant from the Council apparently was regarded as of little consequence, and it has not been preserved, except in citations from it contained in the charter." (Memorial History of Boston, vol. I, p. 94.) In the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, 1574-1660, is a memorandum as follows:

[March 19] 42. Recital of King James' grant of New England, dated Nov. 3, 1620, to the Council established at Plymouth, and of their deed of March 19, 1628, bargaining and selling all their jurisdictions, rights and privileges to the Massachusetts Bay, "containing the bounds of the Massachusetts patent, wherein is Boston in New England."

This grant was a conveyance of land and nothing more, as the reader may see for himself by reading the charter wherein is recited the grant or patent. There are no political powers conferred, because the grantor, the New England Company, could give none. It therefore became necessary for those that were interested in going to Massachusetts and settling there to obtain a royal charter, and such a charter passed the seals on March 4, 1628 [9]. This instrument is discussed at length in Winsor's "Critical and Narrative History," in Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts," in the "Memorial History of Boston," and in a paper by the Hon. Joel Parker in the "Early History of Massachusetts." The actual document is transcribed in Hazard's "State Papers," in Poore's "Charters and Constitutions," and may be found in a convenient form in Vol. I, No. 7, of the Old South Leaflets.

As we have said, there have been held two views of this charter's legal content, one that it incorporated and approved under the great seal a trading company, the other that not only did it do that, but gave the members of that company law-making and political powers of self-government in New England. We are to remember that the great majority of those actively interested in the Massachusetts Bay Company intended to go to the Massachusetts territory and there take up an abode. When men have taken a permanent abode in a far country and unsettled, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they wish to continue the practice of their religion as they wished it in the old country, and the religion of the Massachusetts settlers was that of the reformed faith. As Judge Parker points out in his paper, "If they could make no law which provided for a different form of worship than that which was established in England—if they must establish that with all its concomitants, they would hardly have crossed the Atlantic for the privilege of voluntarily subjugating themselves by their own acts to the pains and penalties and violation of conscience to which the acts of others would have subjected them if they had remained." ("Charter and Religious Legislation of Massachusetts," p. 387.) The same writer points out in an earlier passage, page 361-2, that Charles I, who granted the charter, must have been perfectly well aware of the religious and political character of the "proposed emigrants, and might well have considered that it was quite immaterial what powers were given to the grantees, to be exercised on the other side of the Atlantic, if thereby England would be rid of a class of people imbued with notions of republican freedom, and likely to be very troublesome as nonconformists, if they remained there." All over England it was perfectly well known what were the religious and political traits of the Puritans and of their number there that sought to go to New England. In the "Calendar of State Papers" to which we have referred, there is noted under "1634 (?)" "A Proper Ballad, called the Summons to New England, to the tune of the Townsman's Cap," beginning with these lines:

"Let all the Puritan Sect,
I mean the counterfeit Elect."

If a ballad sung among the common people could thus describe the New Englanders five years after Massachusetts got a charter, it is not to be supposed that those in authority were not acquainted with the opinions and convictions of those that obtained the charter at the date when it passed the seals. In 1635 the Council for New England, the grantor body from whom the Massachusetts company had conveyance, gave at the Earl of Carlisle's chamber in Whitehall its reasons for resigning its patent. Among other things recited of Massachusetts, we see that "The first foundation was thus rent in pieces, and new laws, new concords of matters of religion, and forms of ecclesiastical and temporal government framed. ("Calendar of State Papers," 1574-1660; Colonial, April 25, 1635.) If this memorandum does not show pretty good reasons for supposing that the New England Council knew what their grantees were like, at least it shows what those grantees set about doing very soon after they had obtained both grant and charter. It is not advanced that the Massachusetts settlers proposed to establish freedom of worship in the new country, but that they sought to obtain a charter under the terms of which they might be free to worship as their conscience bade them. They had yet to learn that they must be as tender of others' consciences as of their own. Judge Parker's contention was that under the charter of March 4, 1628-9, powers were conferred on the Massachusetts colony to govern themselves and to regulate worship in such a

way that the hierarchy of the established church in England could not interfere.

They wished to have religious independence and from this came political independence. In the words of Lord Morley, "Independence was the grand root from which the colonies had sprung. It was their most ancient tradition. The Puritans, out of whose loins the chief of the rebellious colonists had come, began by throwing off the yoke of authority, whether it was embodied in the traditions of an invisible and eternal church, or in the less mystic form of a dignified

hierarchy" (Edmund Burke, "A Historical Study," page 127.) The Crown itself in speaking of the charter said, "And since the principle and foundation of that charter was and is the freedom of liberty of conscience." (Letter of King Charles II, to the Massachusetts, September 9th, 1661, Hutchinson, "Collection of Papers," p. 377.) To be sure, these words are prefatory to an injunction that the Massachusetts authorities allow the use of the book of common prayer of the established church, but this is as it should be. Those that claim freedom of conscience must grant it. It is in ac-

cordance with this rule, that the constitutional law of the United States will never permit any interference with matters of faith and their proper observance. The faiths that have been welcomed to the protection of the law of the United States can never deserve that protection save by a scrupulous respect for the rules of that freedom which they enjoy.

The charter declared that the persons named in it and "all such others as shall hereafter be admitted and made free, of the colony" should be known by the name of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. It gave to the Governor, assistants and freemen a grant of power to "make Laws and Ordinances for the Good and Welfare of said Company, and for the Government and ordering of the said Landes and Plantations, and the People inhabiting and to inhabit the same, as to them

from time to time shall be thought meet, soe as such Laws and Ordinances

be not contrarie or repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of this our Realme of England." In another portion of the charter after a grant of powers to establish regulations and modes of government, there is a concluding clause wherein power is granted as follows: "and for the directing, ruling and disposing of all other matters and things, whereby our said people, inhabitants there, may be so religiously, peaceably and civilly governed as their good life and orderly conversation may win and incite the natives of the country to the knowledge and obedience of the only true God and Saviour of mankind, and the Christian faith, which, in our royal intention and the adventurer's free profession, is the principal end of this plantation."

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The motive power department of the Boston & Albany road is installing at Beacon park round-house a 100 foot steam turntable equipped with concrete well and steel base.

The private car Wayfarer occupied by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and party will pass through Boston tonight en route from Newport, R. I., to Raquette Lake, N. Y., via the New York Central lines.

The New Haven road's private train between Boston and Buzzards Bay, known as the "Dude," made its last trip for the season into the South station today.

The Boston & Albany road will move the Harry Lauder Company's special train from Worcester to Springfield this evening on a fast special schedule.

MUSIC NOTES

All the Russian attractions that toured America last season have been combined into one company, and in the interests of artistic economy and of public convenience they will present their American program this season on a cooperative scheme. Mikail Mordkin appears at the Boston opera house this week with his company of pantomime dancers, and a Russian plectral orchestra which is finding favor with a musical world for two centuries dominated by the violin appears there for the first time.

Associated with Mr. Mordkin will be dancers like Lydia Lopoukhova, Julia Sedova and Alexander Volinine. The Boston program will contain not only the numbers of last year, but many new ones arranged by Mr. Mordkin. The Russian Balalaika orchestra will take part in the entertainment on Wednesday and Friday evenings, together with a grand opera quartet composed of singers from the Imperial opera houses of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

ROOSEVELT KIN IS NOMINATED

UTICA, N. Y.—Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Theodore Roosevelt, was nominated for assemblyman by the Herkimer county Republican convention, which reconvened here Monday afternoon by order of Justice Morrell of the supreme court.

William Watts of Little Falls was named as county treasurer. These nominations supersede those of Charles L. Fellows for assemblyman and Frank Senior for treasurer, made Sept. 30 at a convention controlled by the Republican organization, when certain Robinson delegates were ousted. The progressives were in complete control Monday, the regulars refusing to take any part in the proceedings.

FIRST AMERICAN COLOR PICTURES

NEW YORK—Moving pictures in color, said to be the first ever taken in America, are a feature of the fourteenth annual business show, which was opened Monday afternoon in Madison square garden.

An international typewriter championship contest is set for tonight and Thursday night. Such a contest has been held annually for the last four years, and for three of the years has been won by Miss Rose L. Fritz. Last year, however, H. C. Blaisdell won the \$1000 silver trophy and the championship record at 109 words a minute. Mr. Blaisdell and Miss Fritz will be in the contest this year.

SENIORS FOR STUDENT COUNCIL

Harvard seniors elected these nine members of the class Monday as its representatives on the student council: G. H. Bach of Laramie, Wyo.; T. J. Campbell of Gardner, R. F. Duncan of Clinton, H. L. Gaddis of McCune, Kan., F. C. Gray of Chestnut Hill, H. L. Groves of Coopersport, Pa.; F. D. Huntington of Lexington and R. Lowell and D. P. Ranney of Boston.

MOTHERS CLUB OF MEDFORD HAS PLANS FOR WORK

Much work this season is planned by the Medford Mothers Club, which will hold its first meeting Nov. 14, with a discussion of current events by prominent speakers. Meetings will be held each month until June.

The charter declared that the persons named in it and "all such others as shall hereafter be admitted and made free, of the colony" should be known by the name of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. It gave to the Governor, assistants and freemen a grant of power to "make Laws and Ordinances for the Good and Welfare of said Company, and for the Government and ordering of the said Landes and Plantations, and the People inhabiting and to inhabit the same, as to them

from time to time shall be thought meet, soe as such Laws and Ordinances

be not contrarie or repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of this our Realme of England." In another portion of the charter after a grant of powers to establish regulations and modes of government, there is a concluding clause wherein power is granted as follows: "and for the directing, ruling and disposing of all other matters and things, whereby our said people, inhabitants there, may be so religiously, peaceably and civilly governed as their good life and orderly conversation may win and incite the natives of the country to the knowledge and obedience of the only true God and Saviour of mankind, and the Christian faith, which, in our royal intention and the adventurer's free profession, is the principal end of this plantation."

Following this meeting the annual musicale will be held on March 12, when the hostesses will be Mrs. Seth B. Weatherbee, Mrs. R. S. Dow, Mrs. S. S. White, Mrs. E. Jones and Mrs. A. F. Shulter.

The April 9 meeting will be devoted to a study of the work of Eugene Field and the May 14 meeting will be devoted to civic improvement. At the final meeting, June 11, a review of the history of Medford will be given. The hostesses of this meeting will be Mrs. G. E. Tisdale, Mrs. C. A. Foss, Mrs. G. E. Jackson, Mrs. A. N. Libby and Mrs. F. A. Herbert.

The new officers of the club are: president, Mrs. Herbert H. Crowell; vice presidents, Mrs. Carl A. Foss, Mrs. R. S. Dow; secretary, Mrs. William A. Farr; treasurer, Mrs. Augustus C. Sproul; directors, Mrs. Fred W. Sleeper, Mrs. George S. Harvender; auditor, Mrs. Leo E. Fogate.

The private car Wayfarer occupied by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and party will pass through Boston tonight en route from Newport, R. I., to Raquette Lake, N. Y., via the New York Central lines.

The New Haven road's private train between Boston and Buzzards Bay, known as the "Dude," made its last trip for the season into the South station today.

The Boston & Albany road will move the Harry Lauder Company's special train from Worcester to Springfield this evening on a fast special schedule.

As long as a juror says his opinion does not go to the guilt or innocence of the defendant," the court said, "and he declares such opinion does not bias him in reaching a verdict the court has no discretion but to hold him qualified under the code."

The defense held that under its contention that the Times explosion was caused by gas, a man ought to believe that theory or none at all to be an impartial juror, and after the court had announced its ruling, McNamara's counsel still argued earnestly against it.

WASHINGTON—Motion pictures portraying the arrest of the McNamara brothers in Indianapolis last April; scenes in the courtroom and of their prison life have been prepared by the American Federation of Labor and are now on exhibition in Ohio. They will be taken to many eastern cities.

PRESIDENT ASSERTS AGAIN SHERMAN LAW IS TO BE ENFORCED

ABERDEEN, S. D.—In a speech before the Aberdeen Commercial Club last night President Taft denied the charge that he made the supreme court appointments with the idea that the court was to render the Sherman anti-trust law ineffective, and declared anew his intention of having that law enforced to the letter.

Republican regulars and insurgents from South Dakota joined forces to make President Taft's last day in the state a pleasant one. The insurgents however did not hesitate to declare that if Mr. Taft got any delegates at all from South Dakota he "would have to fight mighty hard for them."

During the run from Pierre to Aberdeen, with a score of stops, the President discussed many subjects. His principal tariff speech was delivered at Huron. He again condemned the wool schedule in the Payne-Aldrich act and promised a reduction in many of its items.

"I have been a great deal criticized for exercising the veto power," he said. "It is said that it is a royal prerogative, and that in doing so I acted the part of George III."

"Well, I don't think George III exercised the veto power very much. I doubt if he exercised it as much as I have, and certainly the present King of England would not exercise it, because it would not be a safe thing to do for England's King, but we have a different system here."

The President enters Minnesota today, where the contest between the insurgents and the regulars waxes warm. He will be in the midst of that fight on Wednesday, and on Thursday he will go into Wisconsin, the home of Senator La Follette.

EPISCOPAL MINISTERS TO MEET

LOWELL, Mass.—Many Episcopal clergymen are expected to attend the annual meeting of the eastern convocation of Episcopal ministers to take place Oct. 26 in St. Anne's church, this city. The Rev. Frederick C. Lauderdale, vicar of St. Stephen's church, Boston, is announced to preach the sermon. The delegates will visit the Lowell Textile school.

DOES YOUR HOME COMMUNITY WELCOME THE GOOD THINGS OF

Art
Music
Literature?

NO!
Well, It
Can Learn
How

If You Are Interested
Read
What Was
Done
—BY—
Syracuse
New York

How One Man Aroused This City to Its Own Need Will Be

TOLD IN THE
MONITOR

In Ten Bi-Weekly
Tuesday Articles
BEGINNING

Tues., Oct. 31

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

DIRECTORY OF

Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES

Louis C. Chase, 179 Summer St., Boston.

Cantograph Adding Machine and

Millionaire Calculating Machine.

ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE-

WRITER LETTERS AND HAND-

DISTRIBUTING

The Boston Mailing Co., 395 Atlantic Ave.,

Boston, Mass.

"ALLSTEEL" OFFICE FURNITURE

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devon-

shire St., Boston, Mass.

BOOKBINDERS

EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dudley & Hodge, 229 Washington St., Bos-

ton, Mass.

NEWS BRIEFS

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St.,

Boston.

CLOAKS, SUITS AND SKIRTS

Levett, Kaplan & Davis, 81-90 University

place, New York.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE

W. B. Badger & Co., 182 Portland St., Bos-

ton.

ELECTROTYPE

Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 220 Con-

gress St., Boston.

FERTILIZERS

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Rich-

mond, Va.

ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS AND

WEDDING INVITATIONS

The Bell Book & Stationery Co., Inc., 914

East Main St., Richmond, Va.

GRAIN AND MARBLE POLISHERS'

SUPPLIES

Harrison Supply Co., 6-7 Dorchester Ave.,

Extension, Boston.

HARDWARE, TOOLS & CUTLERY

A. J. Wilkinson & Co., 128 Washington St.,

Boston, Mass.

HEATING (STEAM & HOT WATER)

Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin

St., Boston.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

Hancock & Woods, 32 Kirby St., Boston,

Mass.

FLOORING (Car Lots Only)

Jones Hardwood Co., Boston, Mass., 33

Broad St., Gardner L. Jones, Pres.

LOOSE LEAF AND MANIFOLD BOOKS

A. E. Martell Co., 159 Devonshire St., Boston.

MAILING MACHINERY

The Nielsen Mailing Machinery Co., Erie, Pa.

MATTRESSSES, COUCHES, BED

SPRINGS & BEDDING

Fort Pitt Bedding Co., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE

Lapworth Webbing Co., 443 Summer St.,

Brockton, Mass., manufacturers of superior

elastic webbing, for hose and corset sup-

porters.

PAPER DEALERS

Andrews-Burr Paper Co., 6 India St., Bos-

ton, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)

Bay State Paper Co., 227-335 Summer St.,

Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFAC-

TURERS' AGENTS

The Arnold Robens Co., 150 Congress St.,

Boston, Mass.

PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS

Hillgreen, Lane & Co., Alliance, Ohio.

POWER, HEATING and VENTILATING

Cleghorn Co., 54 Batterymarch St., Boston.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.

WOOL

F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES

Burton W. Mudge & Co., 1027-1028 So. Mich-

igan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CASTINGS

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company,

Milwaukee, Wis.

WHOLESALE FRUITS AND PRODUCE

Fleiger & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

WOODEN BOXES & CORRUGATED

PAPER PRODUCTS

George G. Page Box Co., 1-13 Hampshire

St., Cambridge, Mass.

Classified Advertisements

NEWS BRIEFS

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

DATE SET FOR ROAD DEDICATION

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The dedication of the central route as the official cross-state highway will be held on Oct. 27 and 28. This was decided in a joint meeting of the state highway commission and the Central Route Association.

OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS MERGE

SHAWNEE, Ok.—Carey College of Oklahoma City has been merged with Oklahoma Baptist University of Shawnee. The entire student body remaining, 26 in all, came here recently and entered the university.

CONDUCTORS TO GIVE BONDS

WICHITA, Kan.—All Missouri Pacific conductors are to be bonded. There are 70 freight and 20 passenger conductors on the Wichita division of the Missouri Pacific road.

FLAGS TO MARK HIGHWAY

COLUMBIA, Mo.—American flags will mark the state highway from St. Louis to Kansas City on Oct. 27, when automobile parties will start an across-the-state journey to attend the official dedication of the highway in Columbia, Oct. 28.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY INCOME

CHICAGO—An increase of nearly \$4,000,000 is shown in the net total of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1911, over that of the previous year, according to the annual report of the directors of the road, made public recently.

NORTH DAKOTA LINE ASSURED

FARGO, N. Dak.—It has been definitely decided by the officials of the Great Northern railway to construct a line of road from Great Falls, Mont., to Lewiston and within a short time all of the right of way will be in the hands of the road.

CITY GETS PAVEMENT CHEAP

WICHITA, Kan.—A driveway in constant use is to be paved at a price of 75 cents a square yard. This is said to be the cheapest price at which pavement has ever been laid in this city.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS INCREASE

DENVER—The city and county of Denver spent \$255,603.45 for the erection of new school buildings in district No. 1 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. This is an increase of \$70,991.44 over that of 1910.

ORDER MOBILE SCHOOLHOUSES

DENVER—An innovation in Denver school circles will be introduced when four portable schoolhouses, now en route from Seattle, Wash., are ready for occupancy. Two will be set up near Lincoln school and two near Bromwell school to relieve the overcrowded and congested conditions of these two schools.

NEW BRIDGE TO COST \$60,000

WOODLAND, Wash.—An Interstate and intercounty bridge will be built across the north bank of the Lewis river. This bridge will be a part of the north-to-south highway between British Columbia and Mexico on what is generally known as Pacific highway. It will cost about \$60,000 and will be a permanent improvement.

IRRIGATION HELPS POTATOES

CHEHALIS, Wash.—J. S. Judd, a farmer of the Newaukum valley, living south of Chehalis, tried irrigating a tract of land on which he grew a potato crop this season. He had 4½ acres in tubers. The land is sandy river bottom. He irrigated three acres by pumping water with a gasoline engine from the Newaukum river.

OPEN DESCHUTES, WASH., LANDS

PORTLAND, Ore.—The secretary of the interior has issued an order that 32,900 acres of unappropriated public lands, excluded from the Deschutes national forest by proclamation July 1, will become subject to settlement under the homestead laws and to selection by the state under certain conditions on June 1 and after Jan. 1, 1912, at the land office in The Dalles.

FALL IN TIN PRICES REPORTED

SHARON, Pa.—It is announced here that the price of tin plate for the first quarter of next year has been reduced to \$3.40 a box, a reduction from the price that has prevailed since August. Mills of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company are operating at about 80 per cent of capacity, but it is expected that they will be running full within a short time.

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COLLECTING WATER POWER DATA

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The immediate compilation of data to determine how much water power the state possesses was ordered recently by the state conservation commission and state board of control of water power.

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WEDDING INVITATIONS

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East Main St., Richmond, Va.

GRAIN AND MARBLE POLISHERS'

SUPPLIES

Harrison Supply Co., 6-7 Dorchester Ave.,

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, willing to work and make himself useful in our shipping room as mailer. JOHN R. AINSLEY & CO., Harrison ave, cor. Beach st, Boston.

AN OFFICE issuing high-grade publications, has good opening for young salesmen who will start at the bottom as a solicitor of advertising and work up into permanent position of responsibility. THE RIVERDALE PRESS, Brookline, Mass.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN and designer wanted at once; none but thoroughly competent draftsmen need apply; state experience, age, nationality and salary. Address ISAAC A. ALLEN JR., architect, 904 Main st, Hartford, Conn.

ASSISTANT JANITOR wanted, colored. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st, Boston.

SOUTH BOSTON. Howard Fiske, 104 Dorchester st, T. A. Kennedy, 103 Newbury st, S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

ALSTON. J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st.

AMESBURY. Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER. O. P. Chase, 180 Brattle st, Arlington News Company.

ATLLEBORO. L. H. Cooper, 14 Ayer.

BROCKTON. George C. Holmes, 14 Main st, E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE. Amee Bros., Harvard square, F. L. Bunker, 563 Massachusetts ave, T. C. T. CANTON.

CHELSEA. Jas. Blandford, 128 Winthrop st, Smith Brothers, 109 Broadwy.

William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS. Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE. D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st, State Free Emp., Cambridge st, Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN. S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

DORCHESTER. B. H. Hunt, 113 Dorchester ave, Charles A. O'Donnell, 265 Bowdoin st.

EVERETT. M. B. French, 434 Broadway, J. H. MacDonald, Glendale square.

FALL RIVER. J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main st.

FAULKNER. L. M. Harcourt, 167 Fitchburg.

Lewis O. West, Broad st, FRANKLIN.

J. W. Bachelder. FOREST HILLS.

C. G. Octis, 8 Hyde Park ave.

GLoucester. Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Main st.

HARVARD. William E. Howes, 22 Washington sq.

HUDSON. Charles G. Fairbanks Co, 23 Main st, JAMAICA PLAIN.

Bartlett & Cannon, 114 South st, P. F. Dresser, 73 Center st.

LAWRENCE. James L. Farnum, Franklin st, LEOMINSTER.

A. C. Hosmer, 107 Lowell.

LOWELL. G. C. Prince & Son, Merrimac st, LYNN.

B. N. Reed, 33 Market square.

F. W. Newhall, Lewis cor, Breed st, MANCHESTER.

L. W. Floyd, 26 MEDFORD.

W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st, Frank II, Peak, 1324 Riverside ave.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE. Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Washington ave.

WEST MEDFORD. N. E. Willard, 476 High st, MELROSE.

George L. Lawrence, NEEDHAM.

Virgil Howe, NEW BEDFORD.

G. L. Briggs, 101 Congress st, NEWBURYPORT.

Foxley News Company, 15 State st, ROCKLAND.

A. S. Peterson, 101 Congress st, ROLINDALE.

W. W. Davis, 25 Peplar st, S. PLYMOUTH.

Charles A. Smith, QUINCY.

L. A. Chapin, READING.

M. F. Charles, ROXBURY.

R. Allison & Co., 4 Barton sq, SOMERVILLE.

G. T. Bailey, 245 Pearl st, Winter Hill, H. W. Leach, 365 Somerville ave.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM. J. F. Eberle, 211 Washington st, Newtonville, H. Stacy, West Newton.

WEST SOMERVILLE. E. S. Ball, 609 Main st, W. N. Towne, 229 Moody st, WAVERLEY.

W. J. Nowell, 11 College ave, Weymouth.

C. H. Smith, WINCHESTER.

A. W. Rooney, WOBURN.

Moore, Parker, CONNECTICUT.

F. A. Easton Company, corner Main and Pleasant st, Bridgeport, CONN.

BRIDGEPORT. Bridgeport News Company, 248-250 Middle st, NEW HAVEN.

The Connecticut News Company, 204-206 State st, MAINE.

BANGOR. O. C. Bean, SWIFT & CO.

LEWISTON. N. D. Estes, South st, PORTLAND.

J. W. Peterson, 17 Congress st, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD. W. C. Gibson, 106 North Main st, Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st, MANCHESTER.

L. T. Mend, City News Company, 12 Hanover st, PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth News Company, 21 Congress st, RHODE ISLAND.

WESTERLY. A. Nash, VERNON.

NEWPORT.

C. F. Bigelow, Bixby's Pharmacy, ST. JOHNSBURY.

Randall & Whitecomb, 27 Main st.

MAINE.

BATH-L. B. Sweet & CO.

NEWPORT.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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GLASS PACKERS wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st, Boston.

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STONE GRANITE QUARRIES, Mifflin Corp.,

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STONE GRANITE QUARRIES, Mifflin Corp.,

Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

A deed has been placed upon record transferring an estate at 7 Dover street, near Tremont street, South End, from Francis C. Welch and others, trustees, through Ralph W. Hobbs, to Florence Leverone, consisting of a 3½-story brick house and 1270 square feet of land. All taxed for \$6400, \$4300 being lot value. Daniel J. A'Hern has sold a three-story brick residence at 25 Gray street, near Berkeley street, South End, together with 713 square feet of land. All of which is valued at \$4200. The land value being \$1200.

NORTH, SOUTH AND WEST ENDS

Bear Solomon has purchased two small parcels of improved real estate in the North End, both on Grove street, near Phillips street. Augustus J. Hins conveys title to the estate at 28 Grove street, together with 640 square feet of land. Total assessment is \$1000, of which the land carries \$100. The property at 36 Grove street has the same amount of land, but the rating is \$3900, with \$2100 of it on the lot. The improvements are 3½-story brick houses.

The Sanborn Seminary of New Hampshire has sold to Michael McDonald, a 4-story brick house on 1278 square feet of land at 56 River street, near Mt. Vernon street, West End, assessed for \$10,000, the lot carrying \$3200 of this amount.

BACK BAY TRANSACTIONS

Henry N. Sweet has taken title from Ida V. White to an estate at 408 Beacon street, near Gloucester street, Back Bay. There is a four-story stone and brick residence on 3750 square feet of land, assessed for \$59,000, with \$35,600 of this amount upon the land.

Benjamin C. Tower, broker, of Congress street, has purchased from Elizabeth J. Fitzgerald a corner lot containing 1416 square feet of land, adjoining 233 Bay State road, valued by the assessors upon \$7800. Mr. Towey bought with the intention of improving.

WEST ROXBURY

Moses Williams and Ralph B. Williams, trustees, have today conveyed to Joseph T. Lyons three lots of land on Dunster road, near Center street, containing 14,070 square feet. The purchaser intends erecting three two-family houses similar to those which he has just erected on some of the neighboring lots. Joseph Bach was the broker.

BROOKLINE ESTATE SOLD

Mr. Edwin Garcia has sold his property on Old England road, Chestnut hill, to Dudley N. Hartt of Brookline. This estate is on the corner of Woodman road, comprising about 13,000 square feet of land with modern brick house and garage. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers in this transaction.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Sanborn Seminary of N. H. to Michael McDonnell, River st.; w. \$1.
Anthony Gendrinos to Nikodemus Gendrinos, Attala st.; w. \$1.
Francis C. Welch et al., to Ralph W. Hobbs, Dover st.; rel. \$1.
Henry H. Walker to William J. Doherty, Lucas st.; g. \$1.
Augustus J. Hins to Bear Solomon, Grove st.; g. \$1.
Marily P. Freeman et al., to same; same;
Ida V. White to Henry N. Sweet, Beacon st. and harbor comms' line; g. \$1.
John W. Hobbs to Flora Leverone, Dover st.; g. \$1.
Caroline N. Warner to Fred J. Derry, Bay View st.; 3 lots; g. \$1.
City of Boston to Patrick Burke, W. Concord st.; g. \$3700.

SOUTH BOSTON

Thomas Sewall to Rosa Cohen, Third st.; w. \$1.
Anthony Gendrinos to Nikodemus Gendrinos, Attala st.; w. \$1.
Francis C. Welch et al., to Ralph W. Hobbs, Dover st.; rel. \$1.
Helen L. Haggerty to Joseph Goldinger, Chestnut st.; g. \$1.
Lucy E. Wagnell to George Hall, Monmouth st.; g. \$1.
Bernard Rohm to Julius Isenberg, Cottage and Webster sts.; g. \$1.
Helen L. Haggerty to Oscar Anderson et ux., Neptune rd.; g. \$1.
Daniel McFarland to James T. Gunn, Fallon st.; g. \$1.

ROXBURY

Harriet F. White et al. to John Saucé, Parker st.; w. \$1.
Katherine A. Fallon to Mainland C. Grant, Albion st.; w. \$1.
John L. and Margaret O. Mahan, Fairland st.; g. \$1.
Frederick C. Hook et al. to Hannah Sonnabend, Winthrop st. and Kearnsburg ave. 2 lots; g. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Fredrick J. Rockwell to George R. Sargent, Franklin st.; w. \$1.
Guy A. Clifford to Louise M. Sanders, Woodward Park st. and Howard ave. 2 lots, Folson st.; g. \$1.
Louise M. Sanders to Natick Five Cts. School, Woodward Park st. and Howard ave. 2 lots; g. \$1.
Mattapan Real Estate Trust to Robert S. Cisly, Dorchester and Hyde Park; g. \$1.
Robert S. Cisly to Moses E. Johnson, same; g. \$1.
Edmund K. Baker to Louville V. Niles, Bloomfield st., Geneva ave., Tonawanda; g. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Nancy E. Colburn, 4th, to Nancy E. Colburn, Cornwall st.; d. \$100.
Frank E. Cruff to Eugene P. Cruff, Maple st.; g. \$1.
Eugene P. Cruff to Minnie G. Cruff, same; g. \$1.
Joseph T. Lyons to Mary Dolan, Tower st.; g. \$1.
Moses William est. to Joseph T. Lyons, Dunster rd. 3 lots; d. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Florence E. Sinclair to Benson J. Salter, Haiverhill st.; g. \$1.
CHICHESTER

Emma Stapleton to Harriet Sachs, Broad way and Stockton st.; g. \$1.

Harriet Sachs to Hattie E. Hadler, same; w. \$1.

REVIEWS

Samuel Marshall, editor, to Rita C. Temple, Stowes st., 2 lots; d. \$400.
C. E. Clegg to Samuel Marshall, Stowes st., 2 lots; g. \$1.
Martha R. Cutler to Nora Desmond, Franklin and Maple sts.; w. \$1.
Angelo Picardi et al. to Pasquale Picardi, Stowes st., 2 lots; w. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

St. William st.; 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, ward 20;
George N. Smith, cor. Birch st., ward 20, N. II. & H. R. 7; wood freight house, Atlantic ave., 500, ward 7; C. E. Cotting, trustee; after completion.

Pittsfield st.; 11, ward 1; estate of James H. Beal; t. d. murena.

Boylston st., 505, ward 11; H. F. Winslow; alter store and offces.

Western ave., 313, ward 11; F. W. Hobbs; t. d. barn and shed.

WEEK'S PERMITS \$106,205

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Official figures from the building department show that permits for structures valued at \$106,205 were issued for the week ending Oct. 14.

PROPERTIES SOLD WORTH \$400,000

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—The Richmond and Wellington hotels, the Richmond theater and the Richmond stables have been sold to T. J. Talty of Washington, for \$400,000. The property has been owned and conducted by a corporation known as the Richmond-Wellington Hotel Company for several years. The new owner of the property intends to make many improvements in the property.

SHIPPING NEWS

A comparatively small fleet of fishing vessels was at T wharf today in the unfavorable weather conditions of last week keeping the boats in port so that they have not yet got fully into working order. The nine arrivals today include two schooners of the Nunan fleet and two of the steam trawlers, the list showing the Elizabeth W. Nunan, with 17,000 pounds of groundfish, Sadie M. Nunan 31,300, str. Ripple 68,000, str. Foam 45,000, Hoppe 30,000, Olive F. Hutchins 29,300, Klondike 1000, Massasoit 9000 and Appomattox 7000.

Recovering from the slump of last week when a record amount of fish was brought to T wharf, dealers' prices advanced sharply again today. Steak cod usually averages about \$8 per hundred-weight, and market cod \$4. Dealers sold the staple today, however, for \$10.75 and \$8.25, respectively, bringing up the price of market cod to the usual figure of steak cod. Other prices today were: Haddock \$4.50, pollock \$5, large hake \$2.75, medium hake \$2.75, and cusk \$3.75.

Sharks are numerous on T wharf today, having been brought in by several of the handline pollock fishermen from the banks. The fishermen report that they are very thick on the grounds.

A record for discharging coal has just been established by the steamer Melrose, which reached here yesterday from Baltimore. Her cargo of 7000 tons of coal was unloaded in 6h. 40m. The best previous record was that held by the sister ship Malden, which a year ago discharged the same amount of coal in eight hours.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrived

Str Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str Coastwise, Wider, Baltimore.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.

Str Bay State, Stout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Plymouth, Hansen, Port Johnson C.R.R. of N.J. Nos 3, 8 and 14.

Tug Lehigh, McGoldrick, Perth Amboy tow bgs Beverly, Buffalo, and But-

Tug Joshua Lovett, Coffin, Newport News, tow bgs Dora and Bessie.

Tug Tamagou, Isaksen, Philadelphia, tow bgs St. Nicholas, Hammond and Neshaminy.

Tug Georges Creek, Machen, Baltimore, tow bgs Nos 8 and 15 (for Portsmouth) and 20 (for Portland).

Tug Astral, Johnson, New York for Montreal, towg by S.O.C. No. 81.

Tug A. U. Hughes, Evans, New York, towg by I.D. Fletcher.

Tug Daniel Willard, Fittzgerald, Edgewater, towg bgs Riverside, Troy and Stroudsburg.

Tug Gettysburg, Minford, Philadelphia, towg bgs Bear Ridge and Henry Clay.

Sch B B Hardwick (Br.), Bear River, N.S.

Sailed

Str Melrose, Baltimore; tugs Astral, Montreal; James Woolley, towg by Dora, Salem, returning with bg Hawthorne for New York; Sadie Ross, Gloucester, towg the fishing str Philomena; Chas T. Garlagher, towg bgs Nos 8 and 15 Portsmouth and 20 Portland; schs Mary N Morse, Stomington; Annie R Lewis, do; Charlotte W Miller, do; Rodine Parker, do; Wm T Donnell, do; sloop America, Rockport, Mass.; str Halifax (Br.), for Hali-

fax, N. S., Hawksbury, C B and Charlottetown, P E I; City of Augusta, Savannah; Everett, Baltimore; Junta, Norfolk; Tuscan, Philadelphia; James S Whitney, New York; sch Benjamin A Van Brunt for Newport News.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK—Arrd str Grosser Kurfürst, Bremen and Boulogne; Potsdam, Rotterdam and Boulogne; Denver Galveston; Jeserie, Japan and China via Boston; Sarana, Singapore; Antilla, Tampico; Oceania, Mediterranean ports; Washington, Barrow; Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen; sch John Paul, Jasper, Savannah-Mari.

LOSS OF BATTLESHIP LIBERTE CAUSED BY CANNON CARTRIDGE

NEW YORK—Ignition of a cannon cartridge caused the explosion that wrecked the battleship Liberte at Toulon, France, Sept. 25, according to the finding of the commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the explosion as reported to the New York Herald today. What occasioned the ignition has not been established, but the commission finds that all regulations were observed and that no person was to blame.

In view of the finding official interest attached to the news today from Toulon that a repetition of the Liberte disaster was narrowly avoided on the battleship Suffren. Escaping steam overheated the partitions between the coal bunkers and the magazines, causing an outbreak of fire, but the commander flooded the magazines and extinguished the flames.

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Immediately following the explosion on the Liberte M. Delcasse, the minister of the navy, made a declaration to the effect that he would leave no stone unturned to find out the cause of the disaster. Many others besides the navy experts have been occupying themselves with this very important question and some of the greatest experts in the country have been taking part in what has now become a public controversy.

The Figaro has published a series of expert notes expressing the views of eminent authorities on the subject and finally those of a well-known naval officer who gives a summary of the situation which is shortly as follows:

Powder "B." The charges of powder "B" are enclosed in an envelope of serge over which is sewn another thin covering containing a quantity of black powder which is used to ignite the charge. The cartridges are enclosed by a covering of white metal, the lid or cover of which is soldered up and hermetically sealed. Powder "B" is known to be essentially unstable; it is in fact in a permanent state of decomposition and throws off ether and other gases which are inflammable at 50 degrees centigrade.

This decomposition proceeds very slowly when the powder "B" is new and well made, but when it becomes old or if there has been defect in its manufacture the decomposition is much accelerated. Up to the present it seems that there has not been discovered any means for ascertaining whether the powder is in good or bad condition, although various empirical methods have been resorted to for the purpose of testing the length of time it takes to decompose completely under certain conditions of temperature and pressure.

Initial cause of explosion: This is reduced to the following hypotheses:

1. Malicious injury. This idea is dismissed on the grounds of extreme improbability.

2. Insubordination. It is uncontested that there were elements of lack of discipline of a somewhat serious nature on board the Liberte. They are generally attributed to the very lenient attitude and views admittedly held by Commander Jaures which were frequently taken advantage of by some of the men.

In spite, however, of this opinion, which it is stated is held by the majority of the officers in the French navy, the idea is confidently expressed by the writer in the Figaro that the explosion on board the Liberte must have been preceded by the presence of a very strong odor of ether, or even by signs of a conflagration on some part of the vessel, but which, owing to the lack of proper supervision remained unperceived.

3. Spontaneous combustion: The general opinion in naval circles is that the cause of the explosion was the spontaneous combustion of powder "B" which spread very rapidly to all the ammunition in the same powder magazine. The naval officers accuse the ammunition department of supplying, as new, powder which had been previously rejected on the ground of imperfect fabrication or as too old, but which had been subsequently mixed up again with new powder.

Such practices have undoubtedly been permitted by the navy department on the ground of economy. This fact is fully confirmed by a telegraphic despatch which was sent as recently as Sept. 23, 1911, by M. Delcasse prohibiting the further use of this class of powder. No stronger confirmation of the practice is needed than the fact that on Sept. 25, after the explosion took place, several officers in command, on their own initiative, sent ashore the whole stock of old powder of this class. This was shortly followed by an order from the admiral of the fleet, Admiral Bellue, to do the same thing generally. This order was subsequently approved by the minister

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advanced lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Campagna, for Liverpool.....

Campagna, for Liverpool.....

Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen.....

Campagnola, for Rotterdam.....

Panonia, for Gibraltar-Naples.....

Celtic, for Liverpool.....

Niagara, for Havre.....

Patricia, for Hamburg.....

Martin, Washington, for Gibral-

tar-Naples.....

Admiral Dewey, for London.....

Parisian, for Glasgow.....

Devonian, for Liverpool.....

Caledonian, for Manchester.....

Cymric, for Liverpool.....

Sailings from Boston

*Chiyo Maru, for Hongkong.....

Wilhelmina, for Honolulu.....

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

SPECIALTY ISSUES ARE CONSPICUOUS IN STOCK MARKET

Underwood Typewriter and International Harvester Attract Some Attention in Rather Quiet Session

LOCALS ARE DULL

With the exception of a spurt now and then in a specialty stock traders devote their attention almost exclusively to the market leaders. It is essentially a traders' market. Outsiders do not seem to have any interest in price movements. Some of the commission houses are inclined to believe that the market will continue along this line for some time to come.

Underwood Typewriter, which had a net gain yesterday of 3½ points opened strong this morning and continued upward. International Harvester, which enjoyed a net gain yesterday of 4½ points was also strong this morning.

All of the market leaders were in demand and made good early gains. Missouri Pacific was a strong feature.

Small price changes were noted in the local market. Trading was quiet. The tone was strong, the coppers showing some demand. Greene Cananea was higher in anticipation of an early dividend.

Early activity in the specialties was of short duration and they sagged off with the rest of the market before mid-day. Underwood Typewriter, after opening up 1½ at 102½ went to 104 and then dropped part of the gain. International Harvester at 109 was up ½ at the opening and receded below last night's closing price.

American Cotton Oil was weak, declining 1½ from the opening price to 44½ before noon.

Reading opened up ½ at 140½, advanced more than a point and then declined fractionally. Union Pacific at 162½ was unchanged at the opening and moved within a narrow range. Steel opened off ½ at 58½ and after advancing above 60 closed well under the opening figure.

Green Cananea was up ½ at the opening at 7 on the local exchange and held around that figure. The coppers generally were fractionally higher and held up well.

Considerable strength was displayed by Norfolk & Western in the New York market during the afternoon. American Cotton Oil receded further. Underwood Typewriter sold under the opening price. On the local exchange American Woolen and United Fruit were weak.

LONDON—The markets were irregular at the close. Gilt-edged issues, however, were at the highest of the day, the impending formal settlement of the Morocco difficulties between France and Germany having offset whatever adverse sentiment might have been created by the reopening of Parliament. Home rails as a result of the unsettlement in labor were flabby.

American issues were steady though dealings on curb were checked by rain. Foreign securities exhibited a good tone with the exception of Chinese issues which were depressed in the revolutionary activities in that country.

Mining shares and rubbers were flat. De Beers closed at 197 16 up 1-16, while Rio Tintos declined ½ to 61½.

Continental bourses were quiet.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds at the clearing house today sold at 10 cents discount.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1910 as follows:

1911. 1910.

Exchanges \$85,165,809 \$34,281,975

Balances 1,990,021 3,721,484

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$90,185.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler with frost tonight. Wednesday fair and cooler. Moderate west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair, cooler tonight with frost, probably heavy. Wednesday fair.

An extended area of high pressure central over Illinois is producing pleasant weather in nearly all districts east of the Rocky mountains. The disturbance that has centered over the Great Basin Valley has passed out the San Joaquin Valley. It produced local rains in the region and in the northern portions of New England. Heavy frosts were reported generally throughout the central sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 50° 52° noon 60°
2 p. m. 60° Average temperature yesterday, 60° 12.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 56 Albany 60
Nantucket 64 Pittsburgh 56
New York 64 Chicago 46
Washington 60 Des Moines 52
Philadelphia 54 Newark 54
Jacksonville 78 St. Louis 60
San Francisco 60 Portland, Me. 60

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW
Sun rises. 6:08 High water.
Sun sets. 4:49 1:15 a.m. 1:26 p.m.
Length of day. 10:41

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	3	3	3	3
Amalgamated	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Ag Chem	50	50	50	50
Am Beet Sugar	58 1/2	59	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Can p	86	86	86	86
Am Car Foundry	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Car Foundry pf	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113
Am Cotton Oil	46	46	44	44
Am Loco	34 1/2	34	34	34
Am Loco pf	102	102	102	102
Am Malt	4	4	4	4
Am Malt pf	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Smelting	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Am Steel Foundry	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am Woolen	30	30	30	30
Art T & T	135	135	134 1/2	134 1/2
Atlanta	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Atchison	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2
At Coast Line	126	126	126	126
Balt & Ohio	87	97	97	97
Beth Steel	28	28	28	28
Brooklyn R. T.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Canadian Pacific	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2
Central Leather	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ches & Ohio	72	72	72	72
Chico	21	21	21	21
Col Southern 1st pf	74	74	74	74
Comstock Tunnel	18c	18c	18c	18c
Con Gas	138 1/2	138 1/2	138	138
Denver	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	23
Erie	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Erie 1st pf	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Erie 2d pf	46 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Erie 3d pf	45 1/2	45	45	45
Kan City So	29	29	29	29
Kan & Tex.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Laclede Valley	104 1/2	104 1/2	105	105
Lehigh Valley	164 1/2	165 1/2	164 1/2	165 1/2
M St & S St M	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Missouri Pacific	40	40	40	40
Nevada Cons Corp	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat Biscuit	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Nat Lead	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
N Y N H & H	133	133	133	133
N Y Central	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Norfolk & Western	16 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Northern Pacific	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ontario & Western	39	39	39	39
Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30
Pennsylvania	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Pressed Steel pr	95	95	95	95
Pullman	159	159	159	159
Ry Cos Coppers	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14
Reading	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Republic Steel	22	22	22	22
Rock Island	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Rock Island pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Southern Pacific	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Southern Railway	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Southern Ry pf	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
St L Southwester	20	30	30	30
St Paul	108	108	108	108
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Third Avenue	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Toledo St L & W	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Twin City Rap Tr	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Univ Typewr	102 1/2	104	102	102
Underwood	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Union Pacific	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Union Pacific pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U.S. Cast 1 P pf	42	42	42	42
U.S. Rubber	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U.S. Steel	59	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
U.S. Steel pf	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Va-Caro Chemist	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Western Union	78 1/2	79	78 1/2	78 1/2
Westinghouse	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64

NET PROFITS OF TYPE FOUNDERS REMAIN STEADY

BOSTON — The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	28 1/2	28 1/2	28	28
Bonanza	30	30	30	30
Butte Coalition	16	17	16	16 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	49 1/2	49	49	49
Copper Range	52	52	52	52
Franklin	6	6	6	6
Greene-Cananea	7	7	6	7
Mass	5	5	5	5
Mayflower	14	14	14	14
Nevada Cons	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nipissing	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
North Butte	24	24	24	24
Shannon	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Superior	23	23	23	23
Tamarack	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Trinity	3 1/2	3 1/2	3	3

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

Events of Interest to Investors

A MILLION A YEAR INCREASE IN GROSS EARNINGS REPORTED

Larger Returns of Massachusetts Gas Mostly Absorbed by Operating Expenses in Past Two Years

ITS COAL HOLDINGS

The gross earnings of the Massachusetts Gas system have increased \$1,000,000 annually for the past two years, but practically all of this increase has been absorbed in operating expenses including depreciation. Since 1904 gross earnings have increased \$4,300,000 and operating expenses including depreciation \$3,400,000, showing an increase in net earnings of \$900,000. Other income has increased and fixed charges have decreased to show an increase in the surplus applicable to dividends of \$1,000,000, or 4 per cent on the common stock.

The gross earnings, operating expenses and net earnings of the system since 1904 have been as follows:

	Gr. earnings.	Op. expenses.	Net earnings.
1904	\$1,000,000	575,765	424,235
1905	5,528,455	1,041,200	4,487,255
1906	6,510,524	4,455,065	2,054,830
1907	6,009,023	4,653,017	1,356,006
1908	7,165,131	5,085,458	2,017,673
1909	7,000,000	5,200,000	1,800,000
1910	8,501,146	6,232,580	2,268,566
1911	9,505,232	7,111,964	2,394,248

The other income, total net income, fixed charges and surplus applicable for dividends have been as follows:

	Other Total inc.	Fixed inc.	Surplus
1904	\$1,000,000	575,765	424,235
1905	27,784	721,377	1,085,296
1906	22,870	2,087,735	14,039,494
1907	24,701	1,990,167	177,738
1908	24,000	2,000,000	1,800,000
1909	37,049	2,383,515	337,152
1910	59,725	2,288,291	232,503
1911	45,655	2,441,903	285,375

During 1904 Massachusetts Gas received an income from only the companies which afterward were merged into the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, and from the New England Gas & Coke Company. In 1905 additional income was received from the East Boston and Chelsea companies. In 1907 the Citizens Gas Light of Quincy was added to the system, and in the following year New England Coal & Coke was formed.

In 1909 the Federal Coal & Coke Company marked the first entrance of Massachusetts Gas into the producing coal field. In 1910 Newton & Watertown Gas was purchased, and in the past year the Boston Towboat and the J. B. B. Coal Company were acquired.

Massachusetts Gas now controls every step in the gas business, covering mining the raw material in the mines, its transportation by water to the Massachusetts plant, the manufacture and distribution of gas and the sale of its byproducts. It does not yet produce all the coal it consumes, as considerable still comes from the provinces, but it has large coal lands and not only secures a part of its own requirements, but also sells to other manufacturing industries in New England.

The next important development in Massachusetts Gas will be the increase in earnings which will come from the full operation of its coal properties. The Federal Coal & Coke Company has a large earning power, but it has been greatly handicapped by inability to secure cars from the railroads. Before it was able to secure them the business depression came on and the stagnation in the manufacturing industries of New England greatly reduced the demand for its coal, a condition which will be remedied when better business conditions return.

The annual report states that it is expected that in normal times Federal Coal & Coke and the J. B. B. Coal Company will produce together a total of 1,000,000 tons of coal a year. Last year Federal Coal & Coke only produced 377,771 tons of coal and the J. B. B. Company after its purchase on April 1 only a nominal amount owing to the depression in the fuel business.

Even under the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing New England Coal & Coke sold and delivered nearly 2,000,000 tons of coal outside of that sold by Federal Coal & Coke so that it is easy to see where a great increase in income is coming when normal conditions return.

BURLINGTON'S EXPENDITURES

NEW YORK—In 1911 the total expended by Burlington for new lines and extensions and for additions and betterments totaled \$18,888,217. Of this, \$11,031,460 was charged to capital account and \$4,286,755 to income of the year. In 1910 the total expenditure was \$8,987,103.

The extension from Kirby to Powder river, Wyo., \$2,255,528 was expended during the year and 12 miles from Kirby to Thermopolis, Wyo., are in operation. Track is laid 14 miles south of this point and grading finished on 82 miles more. The day will probably come when Burlington will bridge the gap from Powder River to Orin Junction, Wyo., the northern point of Colorado & Southern, Chicago & Northwestern lines now run between these points.

Net working capital of the Burlington at end of the year totaled \$7,973,282, against \$4,146,336 in 1910. Cash on hand increased from about \$9,000,000 to over \$10,300,000.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table given below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one-half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserves.

The following shows earnings available for dividends and per cent earned and paid on common stock:

Legally Actual.

Oct. 21. Oct. 14. Oct. 14.

1910. \$1,084,253 \$1,072,380

1909. 2,712,120 2,614,480

1908. 2,367,002 2,246,344

1907. 2,367,262 1,755,348

1906. 1,350,530 781,621

1905. 1,015,350 460,919

1904. 1,025,265 232,919

1903. 1,530,081 618,103

1902. 2,286,200 1,076,250

1901. 1,601,857 479,042

1900. 1,747,182 885,200

Actual. 2,377 316

*Declared in March, 1908, from 1907 earnings.

The board meets next month for action on the common dividend. A director says: "There has been no decision as yet on common dividend. The last semi-annual common dividend was paid but not earned, and there are two sides to the question whether it would be better to continue the rate or not. It was the original intention to make present common rate permanent, but the lean year we have just experienced is out of line with all precedent and upsets all calculations."

Present outlook is much improved over a year ago. The company has always made good profits in years of large cotton crops and consequent lower priced raw materials.

1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911

Other Total inc. Fixed inc. Surplus

Income Income charges for Mr. Vice President

Other Gas. P. H. Rice of O'Connor Shoe Co., U. S.

Baltimore, Md.—J. M. Adams of Carroll, Adler Shoe Co., Essex.

Baltimore, Md.—S. C. Ading of Cohen, Adler Shoe Co., Essex.

Baltimore, Md.—H. Goldstein of H. Goldstein Co., N. Y.

Bristol, Tenn.—J. H. Fauvette of Fauvette-Peaver Shoe Co., U. S.

Chicago, Ill.—J. Brody of Hillman's Shoe Co.

Chicago, Ill.—F. W. Tooley of Seitz, Schwab & Co., 173 Lincoln St.

Cincinnati, O.—A. Cohen of Cohen, Esham, Minneapolis, Minn.—C. Gelman of Grindrod Shoe Co., Brewster.

Philadelphia, Pa.—M. R. H. Rice of Littell & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co., Pa.

Richmond, Va.—Mr. Turpin of Putney Shoe Co., Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va.—E. F. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge, Parker.

Richmond, Va.—L. Z. Morris of Fleischmann Morris & Co., Lenox.

St. Louis, Mo.—R. E. Tillis of Grand Leader, Brewster.

Savannah, Ga.—J. Bernstein, U. S.

Toledo, O.—G. A. Kopinsky, U. S.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—M. H. Hause of Cincinnati, O.—M. H. Hause of Hause, Englehardt & Hause, Jr., Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O.—C. F. Bunting of Bunting, Englehardt & Hause, Jr., Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O.—J. E. Tracy of Tracy, C. E. Tracy, O. J. Tracy, O. S. Tracy, Columbus, Ohio.—Harry Wolf of Wolf.

Columbus, Ohio.—Chas. Wolf of C. E. Tracy, C. E. Tracy, O. J. Tracy, O. S. Tracy, Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio.—D. H. Edmondson of S. Brown & Bros., Ltd., London.

London, Eng.—Percy Daniels of Nicholas & Daniels, London.

London, Eng.—C. F. Bunting of Bunting, Englehardt & Hause, Jr., Cincinnati.

London, Eng.—T. H. Shinn of Carter, Jones & Co., U. S.

St. Louis, Mo.—R. B. Baldwin of Baldwin.

SOME BANKS LOSING MONEY

NEW YORK—Many banks in various sections, in their desire to be designated as depositories for postal savings funds, are actually losing money. Governmental state and city bonds deposited are far in excess of funds to be deposited against them. In some cases the government has been able to place only about one seventh of par value of bonds deposited. In western cities and towns this discrepancy between deposits and bonds is more noticeable than in the East, where the volume of postal deposits is larger and desire to be designated as depositories is less keen.

One of the chief advantages of designation as a depository bank is the additional prestige an institution so designated is supposed to enjoy. It signifies simply that the bank has deposited a certain amount of acceptable bonds and is entitled to receive government deposits of postal savings funds in return. So far as actual profit on exchange bonds for deposits is concerned there is none unless amount of deposit approaches value of the bonds.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Ry. 43%, Cambria Steel 44%, Electric Company of America 11%, General Asphalt pf 7%, Lehigh Navigation pf 88%, Lehigh Valley 82-11-16, Pennsylvania Steel pf 103, Philadelphia Company 51%, Philadelphia Electric pf 42%, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 23%, Philadelphia Traction 84, Union Traction 51%, United Gas Improve 73%, 3d, up 73d.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD

At a special meeting of stockholders of the Old Colony Railroad Company, held today the directors were authorized to purchase the property and franchise of the Plymouth & Middleboro Railroad Company.

EQUIPMENT ORDERS

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange business was dull. Spelter up 5 points, copper and lead unchanged. Tin was a shade easier. Quotations are: Copper spot to Dec. 12, 16-12-22, lead 4.25¢ to 4.30¢, spelter 8.20¢ to 8.30¢, and tin 41.90¢ to 42.25¢.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange business was dull. Spelter up 5 points, copper and lead unchanged. Tin was a shade easier. Quotations are: Copper

AMERICAN COTTON OIL'S YEAR IS VERY LEAN ONE

NEW YORK—American Cotton Oil's statement for year ended Aug. 31 last will be among the most unfavorable ever made, but that does not mean that the year as a whole will show a deficit before preferred dividends. About 3 per cent will be shown on preferred.

In previous year the company showed \$1,984,253, equivalent to 10.9 per cent on preferred, and a balance of \$1,372,339, or 6.78 per cent on junior issue. These per cent on preferred is approximately \$306,000.

The following shows earnings available

for dividends and per cent earned and paid on common stock:

Legally Actual.

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1905. 1,015,350 460,919

1904. 1,350,081 618,103

1903. 2,286,200 1,076,250

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NEXT SPRING CALLED IMPORTANT TIME IN MOROCCAN QUESTION

Franco-German Parleying Is Outwardly Satisfactory, but Monitor Is Told That Togoland Roused Feeling

OFFER RETRACTED

Withdrawal of Territory to Be Ceded by Germany in Exchange for Kongo Area Brings New Complication

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Although the opinion is being expressed as freely perhaps on the stock exchange in London as on the bourse in Paris, that the negotiations between France and Germany have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, it may be said that the conversations between the two countries are not yet by any means at an end.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor had recently the opportunity of discussing the question with a gentleman particularly qualified to speak with authority on the subject, and the pith of the conversation may be summarized as follows:

It is an open secret that Germany found herself frustrated in an altogether unexpected manner in her attempt to obtain a footing in Morocco, and it should be explained that the principal reason that impels Germany to refrain from going to war is the fact that to engage in hostilities would spell financial ruin. The government of the country is being carried on on borrowed money and the moment war was declared this money would be withdrawn.

During the course of the negotiations with France Germany promised to cede a certain portion of Togoland in exchange for a considerable area of the French Congo. It is known, however, that Germany has since retracted this offer with the result that a strong feeling has grown up in France against holding over so much of the Congo territory. The Chamber is about to meet in Paris and the all-important question of Morocco will be discussed. M. Pichon, the late foreign minister, will have much to say on the subject, it is known, and will probably lead an attack against the government.

At the same time the Reichstag will be meeting shortly in Berlin, and it can only be said at this juncture that the ministers in both countries will do well to moderate in their expressions of opinions on the question.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador in Berlin, is in the meantime meeting Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter at intervals, and it is interesting to note that these conversations will continue for the present at any rate. The policy of M. Cambon, in doing all in his power to prolong these discussions with the German foreign minister, is the policy initiated by the leading statesmen in Great Britain and France; the object being that in the event of Germany considering the question of delivering an ultimatum to France, M. Cambon may be in a position to immediately communicate with his own government and that of Great Britain.

Britain Would Act

In the event of such a message being received Great Britain would immediately make every effort to induce both Germany and France to agree to a conference. Were it merely a question of fact it would be possible to consider the possibility of referring the matter to arbitration at The Hague. Since, however, it is a question of prestige it cannot, according to the leading statesmen in both countries, be settled in this manner but must be decided by war, unless a definite and satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at between the two countries themselves.

For the moment, perhaps, the situation will remain outwardly unchanged. Those, however, who are able to speak with authority and who know more of the details of the negotiations than appear in the press declare that the question may come to a head in the coming spring.

France, it is said, may then forward a firm and final request to Germany to withdraw her warship from Agadir, and the refusal of Germany to withdraw her ship would be tantamount to a declaration of war. The British government would in the meantime be kept in the closest touch with all transactions, and in the event of diplomatic relations between France and Germany being broken off, it would rest with Great Britain to use her fleet and army in the support of France with as little delay as possible.

COINS FOUND IN CASTLE

(Special to the Monitor)
CARNARVON, Wales—While some alterations were in progress at Carnarvon castle 32 silver coins were found buried at a depth of 39 feet below the basement of the tower. How they came to be in this position is, and probably will remain, a mystery.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH IS COMPLETELY ROUTED BY PERSIAN TROOPS

Great Britain and Russia May Resolve Upon Action to Open Trade Routes if Situation Is Unchanged

BRIGAND STILL BUSY

(Special to the Monitor)
TEHERAN, Persia—At no time since Muhammad Ali landed have the prospects of his success seemed very favorable. At present they appear less favorable than ever, and it might even be said that his attempt to regain the throne has signally failed. Various reports have been circulated as to the exact whereabouts of the ex-Shah, among them a rumor that he has retired again to Russian territory, but they are not to be relied upon.

In the meantime Muhammad Ali's brother, Salar-ed-Dowleh, has been completely routed by the government troops, a number of prisoners having been taken, in addition to which it appears that he has lost all his guns. Salar-ed-Dowleh's followers have amassed large quantities of loot, which they took from the districts they traversed, and gradually numbers of his men, together with their booty, have left him, with the result that when he reached Moharan he had but 12,000 men instead of the 35,000 who were with him at the commencement of the campaign. Salar-ed-Dowleh has now, it is understood, disbanded his troops and left for Europe.

Brigand at Large

With respect to the brigand, Naib Hussein, he is still at large, following his usual tactics and collecting considerable quantities of loot, and the Bakhtiaris who are engaged in his pursuit find great difficulty in resisting the temptation to collect the spoils which he is compelled to drop when pressed by his followers.

In the meantime troops have been despatched from India for the purpose of protecting the British consulates in southern Persia, and it is to be hoped that the adoption of this measure will result in the restoration of law and order in that part of the country. At the present moment the majority of the routes used by traders are still unsafe, with the result that the caravans are unable to use them, and this entails considerable loss in many directions.

The government has certainly been handicapped by the recent attempt of Muhammad Ali to reach Teheran. Since, however, his followers have been practically routed, it is confidently hoped that a period of peace and progress will follow. The government will then have time to devote more attention to suppressing the rebellious tribes in the south and so insure the opening of the trade routes, the closing of which entails so much loss, not only to the representatives of foreign firms, but to the country itself.

Difficulties Seen

The sympathies of most people are with the government at Teheran, for it is fully realized how difficult is the task with which it is faced. It is clear, however, that the unsatisfactory condition of affairs at present prevailing in the south must be put an end to, and if steps are not taken in the near future to insure a satisfactory solution of the question it may be that the matter will be taken up by one or more of the powers principally interested.

The question of active interference in Persia has been considered on more than one occasion by European statesmen; but it has always been hoped that the Persian government would prove equal to the task of inaugurating such measures as would provide for and insure the proper development of the country.

In the event of the government being unable to cope with the situation, the question of foreign interference will undoubtedly recur, and since Great Britain and Persia are the two countries at present most interested in Persia they may feel compelled to insist upon the introduction of such measures as will at least guarantee the free and safe passage of caravans along the trade routes, which are at present closed owing to the inability of the Persian government to guarantee the protection of those using them.

PLOWING MATCH HELD NEAR LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Ilford Farmers Association held their sixth annual plowing match and root show at a place where once stood an oak tree, under whose branches the famous Fairlop fair was formerly held. The oak tree is now a thing of the past, and the parish of Ilford, which is hardly seven miles from London, has a population of 70,000.

The fact that 76 plow teams took part in the competition proves that agriculture still flourishes in the district, while there was a very satisfactory show of agricultural produce.

PRINCE HENRY URGES AEROPLANE'S VALUE TO GERMAN FORCES

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—Opinion continues to be divided on the question of the superiority of the dirigible over the aeroplane or vice versa for military or naval purposes. It has been generally understood that in this country at all events the dirigible has been considered as the most practical form of air vessel for use with the army. Lately, however, Prince Henry of Prussia has become an efficient aeroplane pilot. He has accordingly come to the conclusion that after all the aeroplane is the class of machine that is going to prove most satisfactory.

"It is said that he has made a report to his majesty the Emperor on the subject of his recent experiments, in which he expresses the opinion that the dirigible has had its day and that the only really serviceable machine will in the future be the aeroplane."

His royal highness expresses the hope also that a sum of no less than \$7,500,000 will be devoted next year to the purchase of aeroplanes.

YEMEN REPORTS SHOW REVOLT OF IMAM YAHIA OVER

Turks at Peace in Section of Arabia, But the Mahdi of Asir Is Still in Field, as Far as Facts Are Known

(Special to the Monitor)
ADEN, Arabia—It has never been particularly easy to obtain accurate news of the state of affairs in the Yemen, but there seems no reason to doubt the news that the Turks have arrived at a satisfactory arrangement with the Imam Yahia and that the revolt in that section of Arabia may be considered at an end.

It is even said that the Imam has offered the Sultan of Turkey 100,000 men to take the field against the Italians. Whether the rebel leader has anything like this number of fighting men at his disposal is, to say the least, doubtful; what has possibly occurred is that the Imam has guaranteed to oppose the Italians in the event of their attempting to invade the Yemen. There is little likelihood, however, of the Italians attempting any such thing.

Meanwhile as far as it is possible to ascertain, the Mahdi of Asir, Said Muhammad bin Idris, is still in the field, though Isha, the headquarters of the Turkish government in Asir, has been relieved. The east can seldom be accused of hurrying itself, and the leisurely course of events in the campaign in Asir appears to be no exception to the rule. That the Turks will in the long run overcome the opposition of the Arabs may probably be taken for granted, but when that consummation will be achieved it is not easy to predict.

EYRES PENINSULA HAS GREAT WHEAT FUTURE

South Australia's Royal Commission Travels 1550 Miles and Is Delighted With the Land of the West Coast

RAILWAY IS NEEDED

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A more thorough, systematic and comprehensive tour by a parliamentary royal commission than the one which for 16 days explored Eyres peninsula has never before been undertaken in South Australia.

Setting out from Adelaide on Aug. 18 the commission, accompanied by the commissioner of crown lands (the Hon. Crawford Vaughan), the attorney-general (the Hon. W. J. Denny), private members and government officials, traveled by steamer, train, motor car and horse and trap over the great belt of country 400 odd miles west of Spencer's gulf.

Altogether 1550 miles were traversed by land and sea and the commission gathered much valuable information with respect to the west coast country and its future possibilities of settlement. As the commissioner of crown lands put it on his return to Adelaide, the trip was a perfect revelation to every one of the party.

"We saw," said Mr. Vaughan, "land unequalled in extent by any other part of the state or even the commonwealth. We may confidently look forward to the west coast producing as large a quantity of wheat as the whole of the state now produces. I can say confidently that South Australia is the greatest agricultural community in the Commonwealth."

Other members of the commission and the party generally are equally enthusiastic concerning the future of Eyres peninsula. Several of them are practical farmers who had not seen the country for many years, and they were astonished at the vast quantity of good land awaiting settlement. Without exception they were sanguine that, given railway facilities, the country would attract thousands of farmers, and thus, as in the case of Pinnaroo, add a "new province" to South Australia.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Scale of Miles

(Specially drawn for the Christian Science Monitor)

MAP SHOWS EYRES PENINSULA

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N. S. W. PRODUCE MARKETS FIRM AND WHEAT RISES

Victorian Butter Export for Week Totals 130½ Tons, Having Value of £13,050; All Government-Inspected

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Following are the latest quotations at the departure of the mail. The grain and general produce markets in New South Wales continue firm.

Wheat, Sutroong whites, comeback, bobs and Manitoba are strong at 4d and 5d. Advance on all other varieties.

Other lots advanced at 3s. 8½d.

Wheat chaff, prime, 4s. 9d to 5s.

Oaten chaff, prime, 4s. to 4s. 3d.

Lucerne, choice dry, 4s. 6d to 5s.

Lucerne, bales, 3s. to 3s. 3d.

Oats, 2s. to 2s. 4d.

Maize, 3s. to 3s. 1½d.

Potatoes, prime Red soil, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Selected 120s., prime 10s., to 11s.; secondary 100s., to 10s.

Cheese—Prime loaf 6½d. to 6¾d., large 5d. to 5½d., medium 4½d. to 5d.

Bacon—Prime factory sides 8½d. to 7½d., hitches 6½d. to 6¾d., middle 9d.

Hams—Bacon 8d. to 9d., special 1s. 1½d.

Lard—Bulk 3½d., packets 6d. to 6½d.

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Exports of government-inspected butter from this state for the week ended Aug. 31, 1911, totaled 130½ tons, of an approximate value (c. i. f.) of £13,050. The United Kingdom will receive 80 tons of this total, South Africa 29½ tons and eastern and other ports 12½ tons.

The total butter exports from July 1, 1911, to Aug. 31, 1911, according to the same official report, came to 707½ tons, valued at approximately £274,321 and sent to the following places: United Kingdom 392½ tons, South Africa 152½ tons, and eastern and other ports 162½ tons.

The comparative monthly statement of butter exports, compiled by R. Crowe, superintendent of exports, shows that for August, season 1911-12, the total exports were 453½ tons, of which the United Kingdom took 315 tons, South Africa 61½ tons and eastern and other ports 77½ tons. For the previous August, season 1910-11, a total of 306 tons was sent away as follows: United Kingdom 471 tons, South Africa 56 tons and eastern and other ports 68 tons.

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THE HOME FORUM

SCHOLARSHIP AND THE FOLK

DESCRIBING himself as touched to the quick in his patriotic self-love, a writer in Scribner's tells of his delight in reading the report of Lord Rosebery's speech on the English House of Lords. He asked himself: "Is there any public man in the United States who could have made that speech? The scholarship, the candor, the wit, the courtesy, almost above all what Boswell, speaking of Topham Beancleer's way of telling a story, calls 'a lively elegant manner, and that air of the world which has I know not what impressive effect, as if there were something more than is expressed or than perhaps we can perfectly understand.' These are the qualities of British parliamentary eloquence."

This rare finish of scholarship among English statesmen is something which seems as yet non-existent in America. This writer thinks this may be because the hearers would not hear, or because there is no newspaper that would, like the London Times, publish such a speech in full, affording an audience. He says that expression of present American national life seen in its statesmen, but no doubt there must be a time before this country when there will be leisure for men to have scholarship, a financial competency and an interest in politics, too.

Just now America's best scholarship is probably in the universities, where those Americans who love books are making book lore their concern and incidentally

their livelihood. What Professor Palmer at Harvard has to say in his book, "The Ideal Teacher," of his work itself being a large part of the reward of a teacher, who should therefore be content if the financial return is small, is comforting until America shall learn that scholarship is as well worth paying for as skill in various arts.

Beautiful Surroundings Aid to Good Work

THERE is a factory near Boston, a place where photographs are made and colored and framed for educational uses, where the new idea of happy conditions for workers is a guiding star.

The building is long and narrow so that every room has sunshine. The factory, or studio as it is called, stands high on a hillside overlooking a wonderful landscape, with a wide veranda where the workers may pass the noon hour and tennis courts below where there may be games. The rest room is fitted with various works of art and the manager's idea is that if beautiful things are to be produced here their beauty will infallibly be enhanced by the sense of beauty kept active in the persons who are charged with the making. Handwork, moreover, prevails wherever possible, in framing, for example, coloring, etc.

Your Bible was life before it became letter, and you must live into the life that dictated the letter if you will find its true import. You cannot seek what you have not some notion of in yourself. Inspiration must find answering inspiration. . . . It needs a man to perceive a man, an inspired soul to translate the text of an inspired book and interpret the revelation after it is written. . . . If thou beest it thou seest it.—Bronson Alcott.

SECRET OF BROWNING'S POWER

EXPLAINING Browning's hold on his readers by the fact that he not only had the poet's vision but believed in the actuality of the spiritually perfect thing that transcends mortal sight, A. R. Vail, writing in *Unity*, says:

He had visions when, with Aht Vogler, "Earth had attained to Heaven, there was no more near' nor far." He knew perfect moments in which, like Paul, he

was caught up into heaven. The striking thing is that, realist though he was, he believed his visions. Tennyson, too, had moments when, in the words of King Arthur,

This earth he walks on seems not earth, This light that strikes his eyeball is not light,

This earth that smites his forehead is not air,

But vision—yea, his very hand and foot—

In moments when he feels he cannot die, And knows himself no vision to himself, Nor the light of God a vision.

But Tennyson doubted. Many of us have known such experiences, but we, too, play the skeptic. Browning, with the venturesomeness of the strong man, dared to believe. To him those spiritual glimpses of future perfection were no creations of his own thought.

Here is the finger of God, a flash of the wih that can,

Existence behind all laws, that made them, and lo, they are!

He was perfect for a moment in vision. That moment to him was reality. It was sent by the indestructible and changeless God, and in Him it still lived. The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard.

The passion that left the ground to lose itself in the sky, Are music-sent to God by the lover and the bard;

Enough that he heard it once; we shall hear it by and by

When eternity affirms the conceptions of the hour.

To Browning these sublime moments of transfigured vision are celestial patterns which we are to work into the fabric of our character. They are not pageants to be enjoyed—they may be beautiful; witness the contemplations of the rapt Wordsworth. They are a challenge to action.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL

PRAEFACE

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year \$5.00

Daily, six months 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4339.

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EUROPEAN BUREAU, AMBERLEY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST., LONDON.

Italian Naval Hero

One of the sights to be seen in visiting Genoa is the Doria palace, where Verdilivat at one time. Today its chief fame is the musical one, and the tourist lingering in the pleasant Italian courtyard under the stately walls, with the peculiarly dignified character that marks the Genoan architecture, thinks little of the Italian sea rover who gave the palace his name.

Audrea Doria is supposed to have been a native of Genoa, it is said. But for years he fought against his native country in the service of Francis I. of France. Subsequently he deserted the French and went over to the Spanish-Austrian party, thereby checking the progress of French arms in Italy. He drove the French out of Genoa in 1528, and was made doge, or chief magistrate. He fought many naval battles with varying fortune against the Turks and Corsairs, and he is esteemed in Italy as one of its most famous naval heroes.

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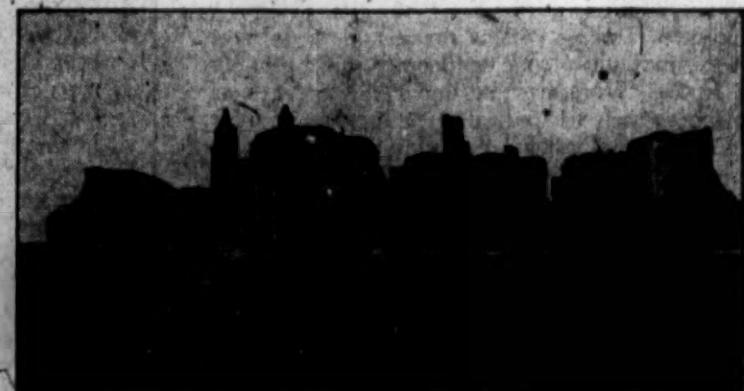
ALL CERTAIN SCULPTOR SAID TO A FRIEND ON THE CAPE MAY BEACH:

"You know that terra-cotta statuette of mine, 'The Bathers'? Well, I got more for it than I expected."

"But," said his friend, "I thought your ladyship just took it for board."

"Yes, very true," said the sculptor, "but you must remember that the price of board has gone up."—Louisville Post

OLD CASTLE OF BORDER DAYS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

STATE RUINS MARK WARKWORTH CASTLE

Ancient fortification in Northumberland gives wonderful impression of wildness of early times

ALLEGED EXTRAVAGANCE OF MOTORING

WHILE devotees of the aviation meets are already beginning to regard the automobile chiefly as a useful aid in getting where the birdmen do congregate and for similar practical service, papers still take a text for various discourse from the fat-wheeled and panting roadsters. The swift swirling of the nation's spare cash into the pockets of automobile manufacturers is subject for many

a homily on extravagance and the like. But after all the fact simply is, on close analysis, that the people are spending their moneys in this direction instead of others. Restaurant folk in the big cities complain that their former patrons are off in the distant country cool and freshness, theater-going is said to have lessened, fashionable folk care less for dress—indeed they make it quite the thing to look rough and ready for a rushing drive somewhere; the stalls of light fiction are heavy with their load, and many another lure that once called the dancing dollars forth now waits in vain. Of the things mentioned here, not one is so wholesome and happy a means of enjoy-

ment as the motor car. The automobile then, is not a sign of present day falling away from higher standards, but exactly the opposite.

Of course it is possible to abuse any form of pleasure, and reckless driving carelessness of other people's rights, receives its proper disapprobation from the great body of automobileists as from the public press. But a sport that keeps people out in the open and gives opportunity for so much expression of neighborly kindness as most automobile folk show, besides keeping the driver alert to manual cleverness in tinkering the car as well as controlling it, seems very much to the good.

BIBLE IN LITERATURE

HOW much all English literature owes to the Bible is realized only by a very close student of the Scriptures. Shakespeare, for example, is an especially interesting study for this, seeking the allusions to scriptural passages, which must have been familiar to him from

Tyndale versions. One such is noted for illustration, in the Kansas City Star, which says:

The tenth verse of the eighteenth psalm is this:

"And he rode upon a cherub and did fly; yea he did fly upon the wings of the wind."

There is the inspiration for Shakespeare's mystical lines in "Macheth" about "heaven's cherubim horsed upon the sightless couriers of the air."

Teacher Bigger Than School Machinery

It is the teacher that counts, not the machinery of the school. Every weak teacher leans on the machinery. Every strong teacher can get along if there is no machinery at all. What is best is of the nobility of education when a great teacher arises, be it man or woman, in the lowest or the highest grade of our education, and needs nothing but his own native power to grasp, lift and lead any student who may be brought before him. That is what makes the school; and if that is what must make our country. And as in all teaching, so in all human affairs, the individuality of the man finally determines the worth of his achievement, and the old Greek proverb remains true, that "The workman is greater than his work."—Andrew F. West.

About Jonas Bronck

Even in New York comparatively few residents know the origin of the name Bronx. It came from an early settler, Jonas Bronck, who with two companions sailed from Holland in the private armed ship *Fire of Troy*, and arrived in New Amsterdam in July, 1639. Bronck at once obtained from the Dutch West India Company a grant of 500 acres of land in what is now Westchester county, "lying between the Great Kill" (the Hareln river) "and the Aquahung" (the Bronx river). An old "Tracing of Bronxland" is still preserved in the office of the secretary of state at Albany, and the location of John Bronck's house is shown thereon.—Argonaut.

TRUE RESISTANCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLOSTOI in his book entitled "My Religion" speaks of the illuminating discovery that he made one day when reading from the Sermon on the Mount. After having wandered for many years in the wilderness of unbelief and agnosticism, coming back to the New Testament with a mind freed from early religious prejudices and enriched by human experience, he was startled beyond measure with the appalling contrast between ecclesiastical Christianity and the real teachings of Christ. The passage which impressed him most in reading the Sermon on the Mount was that which follows Jesus' reference to the Levitical system which he described as exacting "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." The alternative command, "But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil" came home to him as a revelation of the spirit of religion and ultimately revolutionized his entire conception of man's relation to God. While the great Russian reformer may have fallen short in some respects of grasping the full import of the teachings of Christ Jesus, still he did much to emancipate his countrymen from their bondage to ecclesiastical despotism and he demonstrated to the world that an improved belief can do wonders in uplifting humanity from a lower to a higher state of spiritual consciousness.

Christian Science explains the true principle of Jesus' teaching and elucidates the theory of non-resistance to evil. Equipped with the whole armor of God and provided with the sword of the Spirit and inspired with an understanding of the omnipotence of God, the entire practice of Christian warfare undergoes a radical change. Instead of attacking evil as if evil were something or somebody, the scientific or metaphysical method is to annihilate evil with good.

I believe it is a good plan for teachers to visit other schools; I closed school two days and visited the principal schoolrooms of this section. Some of these had almost perfect order and others had the worst order I have ever seen in a schoolroom. But I wish to call attention to what I thought was the principal cause of the difference.

I noticed that in the orderly rooms the teacher was a model of good manners—a perfect lady. In the disorderly rooms the teacher was not very polite; the pupils never heard her say "Please," "Thank you," etc. It was always an absolute command. One teacher was actually rude! His pupils answered him in the way he had taught them. For the sake of these little ones, let us be an example in good manners, if we accomplish nothing else.

Writing in a teachers magazine, the Normal Institute, a teacher sets forth an idea that finds application elsewhere than in the schoolroom. He says:

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Practised Their Scales

Fred Lennox, spending the summer in Chicago, took a flat close to a railroad, which he surrendered after a week's occupancy.

"I think I could have become used to the taints going by in the night," he said, "but every morning at 8 o'clock two engines came under my window and rehearsed until noon."—Chicago Evening Post.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

About Soap Bubbles

What is a soap bubble? Nothing but a film of water molecules held together by the cohesive power of soap in solution. A soap bubble's size and strength depend upon the right composition of the mixture that furnishes its material. The colors in a soap bubble are, according to Harper's Weekly, due to what is known as the interference of light, and depend upon the varying thickness of the film of water.

The observer who watches a bubble as it is blown will notice that the colors rapidly chase one another over the filmy globe. He will also see that they vary in hue, growing less and less bright at the top of the bubble, because there gravity stretches it downward and makes the film thinner.

Mississippi by Canoe

Three young men in a boat, to say nothing of the rest of the outfit, are floating down the Mississippi river on a month's journey to St. Louis, where they will enter Washington University when the fall term opens, said the St. Louis Republic recently. The boys have made the trip before and they think a 1000-mile trip by canoe is just the sort of thing to train them for a winter's

study. It was in the middle of August that the students began their long journey near the headwaters of the Wisconsin river. Their canoe was fitted out with everything needed on the long, hard trip and experience had taught them that their larder needed to be well stocked.

Picture Puzzle



What European city?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Scout

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, October 24, 1911

The Aldrich Plan as Revised

ALTHOUGH manifestly subjected to careful revision, cognizance having been taken—of strictures and objections raised in different quarters, the Aldrich plan of monetary legislation, with the view to banking and currency reform, remains practically as originally recommended by the former senator from Rhode Island to his associates on the monetary commission last January. That is to say, it has not been changed fundamentally. It provides, as in the first draft, for the organization of a national reserve association with a capital of approximately \$300,000,000, in which the United States government and the banks owning shares in the association shall be the only depositors. No change is made in the matter of dividing the country into fifteen financial districts, each district forming a local association, to be represented in the branches and finally in the central organization through the election of directors; an arrangement, it is held, which will make it impossible for any section or set of bankers to control the whole.

The details are many and more or less intricate, but they are of small consequence compared with the proposition itself. If the principle is accepted—if there should be agreement as to the feasibility and wisdom of conferring upon any human agency the powers which would go with practically absolute control over financial affairs—the machinery may be easily adjusted.

It is no secret that some of the most prominent among those who believe in banking and currency reform as a public necessity are by no means prepared to take a step which might lead to the concentration of a tremendous and dangerous power in the hands of a few. The very fact that a doubt exists as to the possibility of framing laws that will safeguard the rights of the common people sufficiently and at all times under such circumstances is almost enough in itself to defeat the proposal. For there should be no doubt in a matter where so much is involved. It is not enough to say that those who might obtain control of such an association would not think of misusing it, would not go so far as to employ it to forward their own ends at the cost of the nation and its people—they must not be given the opportunity. It is an axiom sanctified by sore experience that liberty is something not merely to be guarded, but to be guarded jealously. It cannot be safely trusted to another's keeping. Nothing would justify the placing of the temptation to betray the liberty of a people in the hands of any class or body of individuals.

The proper subject of debate, then, first of all, is whether the people of the United States are willing, even in their own apparent material interest, to let control over the money of the country, public and private, pass into the hands of an association of their own creation. If they can agree that this may be wisely and safely done, arrangement of details will be but a secondary matter. They must be quite certain, however, that they have considered the whole subject thoroughly, calmly, patiently and prayerfully before passing upon it, or before permitting their representatives in Congress to pass upon it.

DISCUSSING the matter along a familiar line, a far western contemporary calls attention to the drift of certain kinds of American money in certain directions; how the East takes to paper, for instance, the middle West to silver and the Pacific West to gold. As we have recently pointed out, the geography of money in this country is not quite as interesting as it used to be. There was a time when one starting out from Boston with a roll of bills was likely to have them converted largely into silver dollars in Chicago and transformed into gold coin in San Francisco. But the silver dollar is only rarely seen in the middle West now, and paper bills circulate freely everywhere.

Even the strange geographical phases of the quarter, nickel and copper question are becoming less noticeable. Forty years ago small articles sold mostly two-for-a-quarter throughout the West; the best that could be done with the single article was 15 cents. Nickels made their appearance in rather an apologetic way, and the penny was tossed into a nail keg if by any chance one found its way into the general store. But all this is changed. There is still a fondness for gold coin in the Pacific West; but throughout the stretch from the eastern slope of the Rockies to the Atlantic, anything in the money line that has a genuine ring, or a genuine feel, is acceptable as legal tender.

The geography of money is much more interesting abroad. It is especially so to American travelers. The crossing of a river or a mountain, or even of an imaginary line, on the continent of Europe brings the tourist into a new country as regards currency as well as other things. This is to be expected. It is not so much the appearance of the new money as the disappearance of the old that mystifies him. An hour ago he was handling one kind of money, thinking in it, making calculations in it, purchasing things with it; now the currency is completely changed; even the coins he brought in with him are soon supplanted with those of the new country. Americans experience something like this in crossing to and fro between the United States and Canada or Mexico, but one must cross the continent of Europe to realize how suddenly and completely money conforms to geography and, apparently, with how little effort on anybody's part. The change is often more sudden and pronounced than that of language or of race. It is a serious question whether the differences in the character of the medium of exchange do not go very far toward maintaining the "foreign" fiction—the belief among one people that they are essentially different somehow from their neighbors and that their interests cannot by any possibility be practically the same.

However this may be, it is encouraging to learn that the movement for a universal currency is not going to rest. The idea has taken a very firm hold upon many people on both sides of the ocean, who are convinced that a uniform system of coinage would not only be promotive of international trade, but would go very far toward bringing about that closer relationship between the various peoples of the earth which is so necessary to the cause of universal brotherhood and peace.

ANGLO-AMERICAN womankind never knew a less flattering man of letters than Rudyard Kipling, whose prose and verse ever have been keyed to suit the masculine taste, and quite indifferent to feminine approbation. In the "Vampire" he depicted the ways of a class of women who tempt men to their destruction; and in his latest poem, "The Female of the Species," he limns the woman reformer bent on social reconstruction, who is

"Wedded to convictions—in default of grosser ties;
Her contentions are her children, heaven help him who denies!"

Alas, poor Rudyard!

IT SEEMS a trifle strange, in view of the progress made in every other direction, that so little progress should be made in the matter of expediting justice. The method of selecting juries still in vogue is a thousand years behind many modern improvements.

IT is said that the change of administration in Mexico came two years earlier than anticipated, but recent events indicate that there is still something to be done below the Rio Grande before all hands are contented.

IT is all nonsense to talk of the tenseness of cold commercialism in this country so long as scores of men will stand in line through a whole night in order to buy tickets for a baseball game.

IN THE VAN of the President and the members of Congress, the White House cow, after capturing blue ribbons and medals galore, returns to Washington prepared to do its duty.

THE bureau of statistics at Washington takes occasion to show manufacturers and exporters that there is only one best way in which to ship goods to their destination.

AN INTERESTING contest might be arranged between Sarah Bernhardt's reported last appearances and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson's reported resignations.

STRANGE! Some American railroads are waking up to the fact that in less than two years there will be a waterway in competition for transcontinental traffic.

THE news from China is anything but reassuring. Another opportunity for the doing of some unselfish and humane work seems to await the powers.

THE finance commission of Boston comes to support of the scheme for use of the city's school buildings as civic centers, with practical recommendations to the mayor by which legal obstacles now in the way can be overcome. This journal already has specified desirable action by the city council favorable to an ordinance now before it, which will aid. Legislative approval also is necessary if authority is to vest in the school committee to raise the requisite revenue needed for the supplementary work to be done for adults and youth. Public opinion only has to be informed on this matter to support the plan and any extra taxation it may involve. Reduced to economic terms it is simply a question of full utilization of a costly plant that now is only partially used and hence an unprofitable investment. The most progressive and alert state in the Union in educational experimentation, Wisconsin, is committed to the entire program of those who urge making the school house a center of civic uplift for all members of a community. It has a state superintendent of this special field of educational effort. Rochester, N. Y., and Cleveland, O., have demonstrated beyond all cavil what can be done with a school plant so used and generously supported. Cleveland, for instance, now has fifty school auditoriums fully equipped for all sorts of lectures and entertainments. These halls are used by fifteen improvement associations, by Grand Army posts, and by several civic leagues. In forty of the school buildings mothers' clubs hold regular sessions and aid in binding school and home together, a most difficult task in a modern city, and quite impossible unless the school acts as host and extends its hospitality. On Sundays, immigrants and illiterates, toiling during the week and for any reason unable to attend the night schools, are made to understand the rudiments of Americanism. Where school gymnasiums and libraries exist they serve the neighborhood full instead of only part time as formerly. School baths that make it possible for pupils to be clean as well as intelligent are available out of school hours for adult kindred of the children and for the community in general. Seven years of experiment have brought economy of operation with a maximum of results, and aided much in making Cleveland socially united and vigilant in self-development and enrichment.

Philippines a Military Base

IF IT becomes necessary for the United States, as following the Boxer outbreak, to land troops in China or to strengthen the American fleet in Chinese waters, then the advantage which the possession of the Philippines gives will be clearer. Russia and Japan only will rival the United States in the facility with which troops can be utilized in case of need. Latest reports from Manila indicate that military officials there are getting ready for service. Possible action also is implied by reports from Tokio, where of necessity there is acute interest in the revolution against the dynasty.

While Japan has no particular desire at this particular hour to assume any more responsibility as a governing power on the Asiatic continent, neither can she let slip a chance for getting ultimate control of such territory; and she may be counted upon to take advantage of any chance that opens. A "reform" Chinese government, victorious over the Manchu dynasty, and popularly supported, will be even less amenable to Japanese guidance and manipulation than the present regime. Japan therefore is silent, but ready to do what must be done to further national ambitions. At the same time the Mikado is aware that he is under some obligation to aid China against European exploitation. Two loyalties clash. Which will Japan choose? No doubt the rise of a powerful neighbor in China must cause partial rectification of Japan's policy and status among the powers. But, on the other hand, if China is fairly treated by Japan, the moral and pecuniary gain to the Japanese will be certain. Only Japan's shortsightedness will sunder the Asiatics in a formal resistance to the west on its military and political sides.

IN THE entire history of the country there has seldom been a period in which there has been wider and stronger confidence in its material resources. This is a fact that comes out prominently in every discussion of the business situation. It is as evident in the tone of those who would arrest certain present-day industrial tendencies as it is in the appeals of those interests that want to be let alone. Nowhere is there doubt as to the ability of the nation to meet handsomely every reasonable demand of its people. The impression which comes to the studious observer of present conditions, even when viewed at their worst, is that the country is restlessly marking time and impatiently awaiting the word to go forward.

On all sides there is general agreement on the point that fundamentally the financial, commercial and industrial situation in the United States is sound. There is no overbuilding, no overproduction, no wild speculation. Although business has slackened greatly, there has been no general shutting down of the factories, no general cutting of wages, none of that retrenchment incident to previous business halts in which tens of thousands of workmen have suddenly been thrown out of employment. Production has been greatly curtailed in some lines, but things are kept going. The check to the nation's onward swing is manifest mainly in a disposition everywhere not to go into anything new, and to allow construction and expansion to wait upon a change in the outlook.

It is with regard to this outlook that the reasoning faculties of those whom circumstances have made large and even determining factors in public affairs should be brought into play. The big men in politics and the big men in business—the leading men in all fields of activity—have a tremendous responsibility to meet in the adjustment of affairs so that the country can go about its legitimate business. Whatever differences may exist as to methods, their settlement can be brought about with greater certainty if it be taken up dispassionately. The common statement that there can be little, if any, change in the present situation until after the presidential election is a reflection upon the intelligence as well as the patriotism of those engaged prominently in public life. It leaves the unpleasant inference that the welfare of the country is to be held in abeyance, that the interests of millions are to be played with, while a partisan political contest is being fought out. It leaves even a more serious inference than this, that the parties are prepared to stir up and employ prejudices with no worthier purpose than that of creating issues confusing rather than enlightening to the electorate.

There is no good reason why a presidential election should have a tendency to disturb the affairs of a hundred million people. There is no good reason why these people should be left in doubt—and frequently in dread—as to general governmental policies. If those who are foremost in affairs, local, state and national, forgetting small politics and having an eye single to the common good, will only give form and expression to the sane and righteous views which dominate them, they can measurably check, if they will not actually stop, the partisan campaign schemes that are looking to the creation of mere excitement and the exploitation of class bitterness in the hope of centering public attention upon their issues and candidates and obtaining the support of the emotional and unthinking. It is a great need of the country today that its right-minded citizenship, representative of all shades of opinion, shall call a halt upon political plans for making a shuttlecock of industry.

J. PLUVIUS has taken nine straight—not games—but rainy, cloudy days to his credit. But you cannot use baseball phraseology in connection with the weather, for when the sun is having his inning he is out.

BROOKS' comet is again developing a tail. It extended over twenty degrees when last seen. It remains to be seen how many columns in extent the present tale will develop.

QUESTION: Is Mr. Taft to get credit for breaking the monopoly of the umbrella man?

THE news disseminated recently from the headquarters of the teams engaged in the world series of baseball games may not do full or even scant justice to the individual players. It is to be hoped sincerely that it does not, for it is of a character calculated to leave a rather disagreeable impression on public thought. It tells of "intense bitterness of feeling" between the rivals for championship honors, of "an ugly temper," of the prevalence of "moods" in the two camps that are anything but edifying; and on top of all this it deals with certain outbreaks of sordid sentiment that, to say the least, are neither idealistic nor heroic.

Of course, nobody expects the impossible of men thrown into enforced idleness; no reasonable person, at least, expects from ball players virtues that are uncommon among men in general, but there seems to be creeping into the ranks of these professionals a false conception of their relation to the public. This is chargeable in large part to the public itself, whose tendency is to personalize the national game and to lead the players to believe that they hold individually a more important place in its thought than does the game itself.

This is an unfortunate mistake, and one that, should it go uncorrected, would eventually deprive baseball as a game of the high standing it now holds in public esteem. It is unavoidable that individual players shall be made much of, and it is not desirable that individual merit shall be overlooked, but it is team work that counts in the end, and there is no one man, nor are there any two or three men, in any team who bears the whole weight of, or should have the whole credit for, its work.

Personalizing the game leads to just such conditions as are reported to have existed in the rival team headquarters during the last few days. Under its influence individual players become somewhat confused as to the public's real attitude, which differs hardly in any respect from that it holds toward players of another kind. They forget that, after all, what the public is mostly concerned in is the entertainment it can draw from the game of baseball, and that no individual player could alone long hold its interest. The public wants to think well of the individual player, but its opinion of him is not likely to be improved by learning of his intense bitterness toward other players or of his anxiety lest he shall not get all that he feels should come to him of the gate receipts or from moving picture privileges.

The League Series—an Unpleasant Phase